FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 238 *10 December 1984*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SELA Secretary Views Area Economic 'Crisis' A 1

ARGENTINA

Defense Bill Due Soon; Ministry Restructured B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Dec]
Grinspun Says Debt Agreements Not Recessionary B 1
Justicialists Criticize Foreign Debt Agreement B 2
CGT Statement Criticizes Government Policy B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 Dec]
Minister Discounts Charges B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Dec]
Peronists Win Buenos Aires Union Elections B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 9 Dec]
Judge Places Firmenich Under Preventive Custody B 4
Navy Captain Indicted, Detained in Kidnapping B 4
Swedish Government Satisfied B 4
Interior Minister on Indictment B 4
Council Seeks Judge Recusation B 5
Astiz Arrested B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 9 Dec]
Shining Path Members Reported in North B 5

BOLIVIA

Drug Traffickers Hire Terrorist to Kill U.S. Envoy C 1
Police Search for Argentine C 1
Further on Search C 1
EFE Report C 1
Siles Decides Not To Run for Reelection [EL DIARIO 29 Nov] C 2
Congress Allows Paz Zamora To Seek Presidency C 2
Strike Loss $144 Million; GDP To Drop 2 Percent [PRESENCIA 29 Nov] C 3
Brazilian, Paraguayan Military Invasion Feared [EL DIARIO 1 Dec] C 3

BRAZIL

President Addresses Armed Forces Officers D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Dec]
Figueiredo Considering Elective Office in 1986 D 3

CHILE

Pinochet Delivers Warning to Opposition E 1
Cuadra Scores 'Immaturity' of Political Parties E 1
Terrorist Attacks, 'Massive Raid' in Santiago E 1
Carabinero Post Attacked E 1
Bomb Damages Metro Installations E 2
1,500 Detained in Raid E 2
Cuadra on Attacks E 3
Interior Minister Comments E 3
Safe-Conducts Denied Persons in Swedish Embassy E 4
Teachers Hold Brief Protest in Santiago E 4

COLOMBIA

Betancur Meets M-19's Marino Ospina in Mexico F 1
Marino Ospina Comments F 2
Betancur Returns From Abroad, Discusses Peace F 2
Considers Lifting Siege F 3

URUGUAY

Government Increases Salaries, Utility Fees K 1
Broad Front To Support Unity Government K 1
PIT Promises To Cooperate With New Government K 1
Sanguinetti on Resolution of Amnesty Issue K 1
Editorial Discusses Ferreira Aldunate's Release [EL DIA 1 Dec] K 2

MEXICO

Further Reportage on Colombian President's Visit M 1
De la Madrid Remarks [UNOMASUNO 5 Dec] M 1
Betancur Press Conference M 2
Further Betancur Remarks M 3
Sepulveda Returns From Visit to Spain [UNOMASUNO 3 Dec] M 4
Energy Secretary Meets With U.S. Counterpart M 4

PANAMA

Ardito Barletta Speaks on Abolition of Law 46 N 1
Church Mediates in Cocina-Government Talks N 3
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 7 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

PUP Favored To Win 14 December Elections P 1

COSTA RICA

Guatemalan President Ends Visit, Debt Resolved P 2
Joint Statement Issued P 2
Trade To Resume; Debt Settled P 3
Andrade on Political Solution P 3
Andrade on Contadora Document P 4
Mejia Victores Departs P 4
Briefs: Exports Increase 18 Percent P 5

GUATEMALA

Betancur Visits To Strengthen Contadora Efforts P 5
Colombian President Arrives P 5
Mejia on Support for Contadora P 6
Betancur Departs 8 Dec P 6

EL SALVADOR

Oqueli: Dialogue Only Solution for Conflict P 7
Lopez Nuila Explains Security Force Role P 7
FDR-FMLN Issues Communique on Dialogue Position P 8
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
Farabundo Marti Attacks Duarte Trip to U.S. P 10
'Death Squad Member' Executed by Rebel Commandos P 11
[Radio Venceremos]

HONDURAS

Editorial on Negotiations With United States P 11
[TIEMPO 7 Dec]
Joint Declaration on Commerce Issued With Mexico P 12

NICARAGUA

Ortega Views Meeting With Hispanic Congressmen P 14
Jesuits Expel Education Minister From Order [AFP] P 17
ARDE Asks OAS To Reopen Consultation Session [ACAN] P 17
Government Delegation To Meet With Misurasata [IPS] P 17
Bogota Paper Interviews Pastora About M-19 Dead P 18
[EL TIEMPO 4 Dec]
PPSC's Diaz Advocates Better Church Relations P 20

CUBA

Reportage on Visit by GDR's Dohlus, Delegation Q 1
Received by Castro [ADN] Q 1
Trade Protocol Signed Q 2
Chemical Plant Agreement Signed Q 2
Sports Cooperation Accord Signed With USSR Q 2
Rodriguez, Zambian Minister Meet on Cooperation Q 3
Nigeria's Obasanjo Continues Program of Visits Q 3
Cape Verde Delegation Arrives in Havana Q 3
Foreign Ministry Reports End of Talks With U.S. Q 3
'Some Progress' in Talks Noted Q 3
International Seminar on U.S. Minorities Ends Q 4
Commentary on U.S. 'Agression' Against Nicaragua Q 4
Betancur, De la Madrid Cited on Area Situation Q 5
1984 Rice Harvest Reported To Be 'Best Ever' Q 6
Guantanamo Completes Sugarcane Planting Q 6

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Blaize Appoints Seven-Member Cabinet S 1
Calls for Unity S 1
Gairy Supporters To Protest Electoral 'Fraud' S 2

HAITI

Antigovernment Plotters Said To Be Arrested S 3

JAMAICA

Manley Congratulates Grenada's Blaize S 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Opposition Leader on Grenadian Elections S 4

GUYANA

Bauxite To Be Sent to USSR for Tractors T 1
Jagan Denies Cuban Involvement in Coalition T 1

SURINAME

Two Plans Proposed for Restoration of Democracy U 1
Government Accepts Recommendations U 1

SELA SECRETARY VIEWS AREA ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

PA070155 Rome IPS in Spanish 1453 GMT 5 Dec 84

[By Joaquin Sokolowicz]

[Excerpts] Rome, 5 Dec (IPS) -- Sebastian Alegrett, a Venezuelan citizen who is permanent secretary of SELA, has told IPS that "Latin America is beginning to realize the importance of controlling information regarding its development efforts." Alegrett traveled to Rome to participate in a high-level conference on just that subject: the 12th general assembly of the Intergovernmental Information Office.

On the joint efforts that the Latin American countries are making to overcome their economic-financial crisis ("the result of internal situations but also of international imbalances"), the SELA secretary emphasized the importance of the "conceptual framework" established some months ago in Quito by the 30 governments that attended the economic cooperation conference. "No attempt was made there," Alegrett said, "to form a debtors club, but rather to establish a platform of regional solidarity, with the objective of creating favorable conditions for paying the foreign debt."

The Latin American official emphasized that it is a mistake to attempt to ignore the real payment capacities of the various countries. He said that the Latin American governments should give priority among the measures that they take to the reorganization and expansion of their respective trade flows. According to Alegrett, "The way to promote new growth is to take the path toward self-sufficiency. The region must value its own markets," he added.

Alegrett indicated that one of the greatest economic problems is the lack of liquidity. That is why he defined as "very important" Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry's idea of establishing a Latin American currency.

He indicated that on 17 December, the anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death, the Andean peso will be placed in circulation. This will be the first step in that direction.

"The international crisis in recent years," he added, "led to a general blockade of our region due to the drop in almost all export products."

Although this has shown that "turning to the outside is not the final solution," Sebastian Alegrett said that "in the EEC there is currently an increasing understanding of the situation and that should be utilized."

"The substantial stagnation in European-Latin American relations is lamentable for both sides," Alegrett said. He added that Europe, like Latin America, is suffering from the negative effects of the U.S. policy on interest rates and also runs the risk of decapitalization. "We have to work together," the SELA permanent secretary said.

DEFENSE BILL DUE SOON; MINISTRY RESTRUCTURED

PY092317 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The National Defence draft law, which reportedly proposes the creation of a National Security Council headed by the President and joined by the ministers of defense, interior, foreign relations, and economy, will be sent to Congress "in the next few days", government sources said yesterday.

The government yesterday restructured the Defence Ministry, promoting Defence Under Secretaries Horacio Jaunarena and Raul Tomas to the rank of defence secretary and defence production secretary. The still-vacant post of national defence director was also created to supervise the study courses at the country's military schools. A defence finances secretariat was created as well though no appointment had yet been made. Finance Under Secretary Emilio Jucchiara resigned last week over differences with Minister Raul Borras.

Government sources yesterday said Jaunarena and military advisers will begin a series of meetings with congressmen as of next Tuesday to discuss the 18-article defence bill. The government will emphasize that the bill "does not belong to one party...but rather is the fruit of work done by specialists," the sources said. As a result, the sources said, military joint chiefs-of-staff members have been included in the drafting and discussion of the plan.

Justicialist Party sources in the Lower House said the defence bill will generate "intense debate" since it is "one of the most important" to go before Congress this year.

The plan reportedly would empower only the President, through a National Security Council, to announce acts of war and would limit the joint chiefs-of-staff to the planning of Executive Power-approved decisions.

General Jorge Leal, who led the first Argentine expedition to the Antarctic, warned in a letter sent to the defence Ministry that the closing down of the San Martin and Belgrano bases would mean "the abandonment of the national presence in an important geopolitical area". The ministry has neither confirmed nor denied reports that the bases would shut down soon due to budget cutbacks.

GRINSPUN SAYS DEBT AGREEMENTS NOT RECESSIONARY

PY081416 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0840 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Dec (NA) -- The Argentine Government has given up the principle of sovereign immunity in the agreements concluded for refinancing the foreign debt. Thus U.S. courts can eventually intervene in controversies with the creditor banks, Economy Minister Bernardo Grispun has explained. Grinspun also refuted that the agreements concluded will cause an economic recession, as some sectors are saying, affirming that "none of the international financial agreements we have concluded contain clauses permitting any recessionary effect." He also squashed rumors that measures will be adopted to legalize the utilization of privately held foreign currency, saying that "we are not going to dictate measures to permit the mixing of black market money obtained by corruption with money obtained by work." The economy minister made these statements during his 7 December appearance before the Finance Committee and the Budget and Means Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to provide information on the foreign debt agreements. Incidentally, the Peronists stayed out of these hearings.

Answering a question from Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray, Grinspun revealed that the government gave up the principle of sovereign immunity to permit any eventual discrepancy to be submitted to foreign court jurisdiction, the U.S. courts in this case, because the Citicorp Bank, which acts as agent for the agreements, is based in that country. "If they did not have a court to go to, I can assure you that there would have been no refinancing at all," the minister said.

JUSTICIALISTS CRITICIZE FOREIGN DEBT AGREEMENT

PY071246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (NA) -- The Justicialist bloc of the Chamber of Deputies today criticized the foreign debt rescheduling agreement reached by the government, and warned that it will promote "recession, a drop in real salaries, and a hike in unemployment, interest rates, and exchange rates." In a strong statement, the Justicialist Party called the agreement a "neocolonialist proposal that limits the current mockery of an 'accord' to the distribution of the scraps of the banquet."

In the document, which follows the critical statements made by the Senate and the General Confederation of Labor, the deputies claimed that "Congress is empowered to decide on the repayment of the foreign debt and to contract new loans, as set forth in paragraphs 3 and 6 of Article 67 of the Constitution."

Announcing that tomorrow they will not attend the briefing that Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun will give to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to explain the debt agreement, the Justicialist deputies said that "from the beginning of its term, the Radical administration has turned a deaf ear to our proposal to agree on a national emergency plan as a precondition to undertaking the renegotiation of the foreign debt."

"We have not participated in any of the talks, and we have not upheld any of the negotiations held with the international private banks nor the letter of intent and the memorandum of understanding submitted to the IMF," the deputies said.

CGT STATEMENT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT POLICY

PY071553 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Dec 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) — The Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) last night charged that President Raul Alfonsin is using the CGT's presence in the socio-economic contract talks "to save political face and to subordinate the sovereignty interests of the people to the implementation of a socio-economic policy imposed by the International Monetary Fund." In a lengthy statement the CGT also accused "certain sectors of government" of a "sneak attack against the labour movement" through draft laws to bring workers' social welfare funds under state control and to postpone the return to wage bargaining with employers.

After saying it had "always defended and promoted the contract," the CGT stated it was nonetheless "surprised and upset that the national government is turning our presence at the contract table into a simple figurehead." Referring to the foreign debt refinancing agreement with the steering committee of private foreign banks, the CGT said it "will not permit anti-national economic agreements made behind the workers' backs."

The statement confirmed a hardening of positions by the CGT, first noted last Tuesday when it refused to attend a briefing by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. The minister announced that in 1985 state workers would be receiving "more positive wages than in 1984" and promised that in January all public sector workers, not having received a six to eight percent real wage hike this year, would be granted special compensation to make up the difference.

The daily LA PRENSA rehired 13 of the 52 workers fired during strike activity at the financially-troubled firm, but unionists demanded a "total solution" to the wage conflict.

Minister Discounts Charges

PY092312 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo yesterday said that a statement issued on Thursday by the Unified General Confederation of Labor criticizing government economic policy expressed "a much too tiny position" and offered a "minority" view on the issue.

Meanwhile, the electoral courts suspended Restaurant Workers Union (UTGRA) polls planned for next Monday and Tuesday in order to study charges of pre-electoral irregularities.

Barrionuevo, in comments to reporters, also said that the pay conflicts of state employees had been resolved "in general", though he admitted that "some questions are still pending".

Over 18,500 print shop workers' union members were eligible to vote yesterday, but dozens of workers fired last week by the daily LA PRENSA in a still-unresolved pay strike were prohibited from voting at the newspaper's production plant.

Municipal employees in the Resistencia and Barranqueras, Chaco, yesterday went on strike, in the first case for five hours to demand pay hikes while in Barranqueras a 72-hour stoppage was called to demand payment of overdue wages.

In Cordoba, thousands of state employees walked off their shifts at midday to march on the local congress to demand passage of the provincial employees' statute and the restoration of a provincial pay scale.

Electoral Judge Juan Fegoli has ruled that Railway Union (UF) elections will be held next week as scheduled despite demands from eight of the 13 UF electoral board members that they be suspended for 90 days, Raul Ravitti, the head of the Green list, reported yesterday. Board members allied to Radical Party railway leaders had called for the suspension while Green list leaders, tied to the Committee of 25 labor grouping, had demanded that the polls be held as scheduled.

Violence marked the fourth day of strike by Bahia Blanca bus drivers, as buses were shot at in two neighborhoods and a home was riddled with bullets. Drivers wanting to return to work yesterday reported that they had been threatened by local union UTA leaders not to do so.

PERONISTS WIN BUENOS AIRES UNION ELECTIONS

PY092347 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- "Combative Peronist" Raimundo Ongaro polled 4,865 votes in Friday's Buenos Aires print shop workers' elections, to win back his post as secretary-general from which he had been ousted in 1974. Runner-up was incumbent union leader Aurelio Garcia -- head of the Blue list, which is allied to the 62 Organizations -- with 2,287 votes. The federal appeals court announced late Friday night it had suspended polls, originally set to begin tomorrow, in the Railway Union (UF) and the performing artists' union. The UF ruling overturned an earlier lower court decision by Judge Juan Fegoli.

On the strike front, the Radio Inter-Union announced a 48-hour national strike as of 6 am tomorrow, to demand that private commercial radio stations comply with an October 18 wage agreement mediated by the Labor Ministry.

Only 8,800 of the 14,500 eligible members voted in the print shop polls that saw Ongero, who led the union in the late sixties and founded the CGT de los Argentinos, defeat Garcia's Blue list and the Violet and White grouping -- led by Andres Dona and tied to the Committee of 25 -- which polled 1,646 votes. The 59-year-old Ongaro was imprisoned in 1975 and later went into exile, living in Spain before returning to the country earlier this year. His Green list, mainly Peronist, also received backing from the Movement towards Socialism and the Workers Party. UF electoral board members belonging to the Radical Pink list and the Peronist October 17 grouping had contended that more time was needed to organize the elections, while the Green list, headed by Raul Ravitti and backed by the Committee of 25, had demanded that the polls be held as planned. The appeals court said it would suspend the elections until it has reviewed the requests for more time to organize. It is the third time in the last year that the UF polls have been postponed.

JUDGE PLACES FIRMENISH UNDER PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY071152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2228 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM) -- San Martin Federal Judge Carlos Enrique Luft today ordered the preventive custody of former Montonero leader Mario Eduardo Firmenich on charges of instigating two first degree murders, several crimes related to these murders, extortion, and kidnapping. Firmenich is charged with extortion and kidnapping in the case of the brothers Juan Cristian and Jorge Born. Judge Carlos Enrique Luft impounded Firmenich's assets, worth 750,000 Argentine pesos. The Born brothers were kidnapped on 19 September 1974 at the intersection of Ada Enfield Avenue and Acassuso Street in Olivos. A driver and businessmen Juan Carlos Perez and Alberto Luis Cayetano Bosch, the manager of the Rio de la Plata mills, died in the incident.

NAVY CAPTAIN INDICTED, DETAINED IN KIDNAPPING

Swedish Government Satisfied

PY072053 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1415 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (NA) -- The Swedish Government "is satisfied" with the Argentine court decision to arrest and prosecute Captain Alfredo Astiz in relation to the disappearance of a young Swedish woman, Dagmar Hagelin, according to a spokesman of the Swedish Embassy. The spokesman revealed that his government provided the "necessary facilities" for two witnesses living abroad to testify before Federal Judge Miguel del Castillo, who is in charge of the Hagelin case. The spokesman told NA that he personnally feels that the Swedish Foreign Ministry will not release any official declaration until Astiz "has been place under the custody" of Judge Castillo.

Interior Minister on Indictment

PY072050 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1720 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (NA) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today said that the warrant for the arrest of Captain Alfredo Astiz "will not have any repersuccion within the Armed Forces" because the captain, accused of kidnapping the Swedish woman Dagmar Hagelin, who has been missing since 1977, "is responsible for criminal and not political acts."

Troccoli said: "In the Astiz case an evaluation has been made of the objections, accusations, and evidence, and there is almost full proof that the man is responsible for criminal and not political acts." With regard to the preventive custody ordered against guerrilla leader Eduardo Firmenich, Troccoli pointed out that "the courts found him responsible for being the instigator of an old case of kidnapping and multiple homicide." Troccoli pointed out that in both the Astiz and Firmenich cases "the judicial system is working because it is judging those responsible for crimes committed in the country."

Council Seeks Judge Recusation

PY081459 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Supreme Council today submitted a petition to the Defense Ministry requesting that that Judge Del Castillo excuse himself from hearing the Alfredo Astiz case. While Judge Del Castillo is awaiting Captain Astiz to appear in court for questioning, he is said to be on his way to Buenos Aires aboard a ship.

Astiz Arrested

PY092342 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz was under detention last night and at the disposal of Federal Judge Miguel del Castillo after the military officer appeared in court but apparently refused to testify in the investigation into the disappearance of Swedish youth Dagmar Hagelin. Astiz, dressed in uniform, appeared before Del Castillo at 10 pm and the two talked for less than 30 minutes. Del Castillo shortly afterwards announced Astiz' detention. Due to his military status, Astiz was to be detained at a Buenos Aires Naval base.

Navy sources, meanwhile, reported that Astiz' legal status has caused concern and grumbling among Navy officers. Del Castillo could order Astiz' preventive arrest after hearing testimony. Hagelin family lawyers estimated that such an order could keep Astiz under lock-and-key between five and 20 days while his testimony is studied. After arriving in the capital in a Navy aircraft, Astiz spent most of the day at the Libertador building where he reportedly received legal counselling from Navy lawyers. Del Castillo yesterday reiterated that he would respond to the Armed Forces Supreme Council after he studies its requests to have charges against Astiz kept under military jurisdiction. He said he had sent the Hagelin case to the council six months ago but that the military court had never responded and had instead passed it on to the Defense Ministry.

SHINING PATH MEMBERS PRESENT IN NORTH

PY080250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina, 7 Dec (AFP) -- Tucuman Governor Fernando Riera tonight revealed that President Alfonsin and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli have admitted that they are aware of the presence of the Peruvian terrorist group Shining Path in northern Argentina. Riera told journalists here (1,400 km north of Buenos Aires) that he had informed the president that it was discovered that Shining Path members had reportedly come recently to study the social situation of this province, as well as operating possibilities. The governor added that Alfonsin as well as Troccoli are aware of these movements and that the situation is under control.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS HIRE TERRORIST TO KILL U.S. ENVOY

Search for Argentine

PY081444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 8 Dec (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that Bolivian police and Interpol are tracking the Italian-Argentine terrorist Jose Luis Maria Marinaro, who has been hired by Bolivian and Colombian drug-trafficking families to assassinate U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Edwin G. Corr.

Interior Deputy Minister Gustavo Sanchez Salazar has stated that in view of the aggressive attitude of the drug traffickers, strict security measures have been taken to protect Corr and other prominent members of the diplomatic corps.

It was said that Maria Marinaro, whose photograph was published in today's morning papers, has reportedly carried out assassination missions in Colombian territory.

In this connection, it was recalled that Corr, an expert on antidrug operations and former ambassador to Peru, is the number one enemy of cocaine King Roberto Suarez Gomez, who has virtual sovereignty over large areas of Beni Department in northeastern Bolivia. Last June, Suarez Gomez offered Bolivia a $2-billion credit to solve the most pressing problems of the country. President Hernan Siles Zuazo choose to report the offer to the U.S. Embassy.

Further on Search

PY081810 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1614 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Interior Ministry sources have asserted that this ministry is following the steps of the assassin hired by drug traffickers to kill U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr.

Guatavo Sanchez went on to point out that the Interior Ministry learned 8 days ago that Jose Luis Marinaro had entered the country through Puerto Saurez and that he arrived in Santa Cruz with an Argentine passport.

Sanchez concluded by stating that Marinaro is being tracked, but added that unfortunately Bolivia is a large country and drug traffickers are spread throughout the country. The ministry is working jointly with Interpol in order to locate this individual and it has been confirmed that Ambassador Edwin Corr's security guards are maintaining constant surveillance.

EFE Report

PY072200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2132 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Dec (EFE) -- Bolivian Interior Ministry sources have reported that the international drug trafficking system has contracted a professional criminal, who arrived in Bolivia 15 days ago, to murder Edwin Corr, the U.S. ambassador to La Paz.

The plan was put together by Bolivian and Colombian families linked to drug trafficking and includes the murder of some of the personalities of the democratic government of Bolivia, according to the newspaper HOY.

The press attache at the U.S. Embassy in La Paz confirmed the existence of the plan to EFE today and added that the embassy has photographs of the assassin. The U.S. official added that the sources that the Interior Ministry has are very good, that the embassy had already detected the plan, and that security around the ambassador has been reinforced.

The professional criminal who has been contracted by the drug trafficking organization is of Italian-Argentine descent and entered Bolivia from Brazil 15 days ago through the border town of Puerto Suarez.

Over the past year President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government has waged a decisive fight against drug trafficking. According to reports that have been published in the local press, the authorities have confiscated a total of 1,100 kg of cocaine, several ranches where the drug was being processed, small planes, and other valuable material that is used by the drug traffickers.

The expert that has been hired to kill the U.S. ambassador had been in Bolivia before, but left the country after participating in a murder in Santa Cruz.

The Interior Ministry report cited by HOY reports that the assassin uses false identification papers and that he is very adept in moving from place to place and in avoiding police controls.

According to the newspaper HOY, the assassin enjoys the support of extreme rightist terrorist groups and neo-fascist groups in Bolivia opposed to the Siles Zuazo regime. The production of cocaine increased greatly during the military government and high-ranking officials of these governments were charged with heading drug trafficking rings.

SILES DECIDES NOT TO RUN FOR REELECTION

PY082050 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Hernan Siles Zuazo has disclosed his firm decision not to be a presidential candidate in the next elections in Bolivia, because "he respects the Constitution..."

EL DIARIO obtained this information from congressmen and members of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left's Commission for Political Affairs, which met with the president of this party in the presidential residence yesterday morning. On this occasion the chief of state emphatically denied his intentions of running for reelection because he respects the Constitution, and even more so because he does not agree with extending his term.

CONGRESS ALLOWS PAZ ZAMORA TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

PY070224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1904 GMT 6 Dec 84

[By Juan Maria Calvo]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 Dec (EFE) -- The Bolivian Congress has decided to allow Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora to be a candidate in the upcoming elections, which have been called according to an agreement to hold new elections reached by all political parties.

The threat of a coup in Bolivia disappeared after the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) last Tuesday suspended the general strike against the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo, a political agreement calling for new elections was reached, and Paz Zamora was allowed to become a presidential candidate.

Paz Zamora said: We should congratulate each other because this demonstrates that congressmen have enough maturity to understand that if a solution through elections is sought, it should be done without excluding anyone.

The leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left admit in private that they do not expect to win the upcoming elections after the party was worn down by 2 long years in the government, but they believe that if Paz Zamora heads the party it will get a great deal of votes. For this reason, the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH) headed by the three time former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, Paz Zamora's uncle, did not want Zamora allowed to run again.

STRIKE LOSS $144 MILLION; GDP TO DROP 2 PERCENT

PY082145 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] An official report released by the Planning and Coordination Ministry states that Bolivia lost $144 million during the 10-day strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). The report estimates that $11 million a day was lost. The report says: "If we consider that the industrial and mining sectors have been paralyzed for 14 days and that the strike has lasted for 10 days, we estimate that the production loss has totaled 926.096 billion pesos daily."

Due to this production drop, the GDP will drop by 2 percent for the fourth consecutive year.

BRAZILIAN, PARAGUAYAN MILITARY INVASION FEARED

PY080229 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] Santa Cruz, 30 Nov (EL DIARIO) -- There is an atmosphere of concern in Santa Cruz about disquieting unofficial reports that neighboring countries (Paraguay and Brazil) are suspiciously deploying troops, which is unusual along their Bolivian borders. We have been told that Paraguayan troops constantly conduct combat maneuvers near the Bolivian border, and that they are even raiding our national territory. We have been told that Paraguay has recently increased the number of inhabitants near our border, by subsidizing them to live in places that used to be uninhabited until a short time ago. According to the same sources, similar events are taking place near the Brazilian border, where Brazilian functionaries constantly mistreat Bolivians. We have been told that Brazilian troops are also conducting suspicious activities, which cause us to fear an invasion of Bolivia. We have been told that Paraguay is establishing a mini-steel mill, without having the necessary raw materials, which makes us believe that the Mutun mine will become Paraguay's military objective. Brazil is also interested in controlling this rich mine deposit, which is located just a few kilometers from its border. We have been also told that irrigation canals that will inexplicably serve Bolivian territory are being constructed in Brazil. According to our sources, an invasion of our country would be aided by the current atmosphere of chaos and anarchy, which makes our military forces unable to react to an invasion. We have been told that although the Bolivian troops assigned to the border have the best intentions to safeguard our sovereignty, it is impossible for them to do so since they have very small garrisons and little fighting capacity.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES OFFICERS

PY071635 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 84 p 4

[Speech by President Joao Figueiredo "to 130 senior officers of the Armed Forces" at the Air Force Club in Brasilia on 5 December]

[Text] My comrades: Senior officers meet today for the last time at the annual luncheon with their supreme commander.

On 15 March, I will be transferring this command to my legally elected successor. On that date, I will transfer not only responsibilities, duties, or privileges. Above all, I will be transferring the assurance that the Armed Forces inspire because of their patriotic upbringing, their democratic convictions, their doctrinary cohesion, and their awareness of the grandeur of the shared values.

For the last 6 years we have worked together to bring this new era for the country, not in order to pursue personal glory but with our thoughts focused on the glory of the nation. For its benefit, we try to develop the national wealth, even at the expense of our personal wealth. Standing together, we opposed with determination those who wanted to prevent the crowning of our common work, at the same time that we forgot the aggravations and misunderstanding caused by those who systematically sought to denigrate us in every way.

The greatness of the military profession rests precisely on the ethical behavior and moral posture of the Armed Forces, which are part of Brazilian society.

As part of Brazilian society, the Armed Forces have rights and duties which are perfectly defined in the laws and not questioned by the military doctrine. From the laws and doctrine stems the common responsibility which is shared by all the Brazilian community. By attaching to the Armed Forces the exclusive responsibility for national security, the essence of the concept of national security is distorted. National security is the unshirkable duty of all men, women, and children who were born in Brazil, or who voluntarily opted for Brazilian nationality. The duty of each citizen is to counter individual or collective deviations that in some way can threaten social well-being, political institutions, economic development, that is, national security. Such deviations represent a threat to the stability of the nation, a threat that is equal to or greater than those that might be posed by military actions against the nation.

As an example of those threats, I can cite social disintegration widespread use of drugs, corruption in public life and in personal relations, fading of lofty values, savage individualism, loss of the sentiment of loyalty, weakening of habits and customs, and lack of respect for the law. There is no military solution to these deviations, or for social inequality, deterioration of political behavior, and economic crisis.

However, there will always be a way to overcome such evils, to the extent that individuals and institutions assume their responsibility for guaranteeing social stability as the basis of the nation's security. This guarantee is in the hands of the nation more than in the hands of the Armed Forces.

The democratization process which we have envisioned for the country is not only a transfer of power but a transfer of responsibilities, and society cannot refuse to assume these responsibilities.

In the contaxt I have described, the Armed Forces are at the service of only a well-defined portion of security, namely, national defense. For this specific and explicit funtion of national defense, it is imperative that permanent, highly specialized structures exist, with the capability of constantly renewing the doctrine and the means to ensure maximum effectiveness in action. This demands total dedication, an accelerated pace of technological development, continuous readiness, a prompt capacity for action or reaction to deter, contain, retaliate, in sum, to prevent any kind of onslaught on our territory, our patrimony, or our people.

Let us hope that the natural security that the nation can guarantee may reduce the need to launch defensive actions, for which the Armed Forces will always be ready by continuous exercises.

For the performance of this lofty and dignifying mission, gentlemen, the national community as a whole will also be permanently ready with its means of production, its reserves of energy, and its moral force to join the Brazilians in uniform in the common effort to preserve our heritage, to ensure the greatness of Brazil, and to promote the well-being of all Brazilians.

In addition to this essential mission, other secondary and complementary tasks have been placed on our shoulders. As Marshall Castello Branco so appropriately pointed out, it is necessary to be alert because the secondary tasks, "when amplified, can induce forgetfulness of the essential mission, as well as make precarious the execution of the complementary tasks by concentrating resources on the secondary actions."

The fatherland calls for the effective exercise of these tasks, and I am certain that the Armed Forces will respond to that call with determination and pride.

No nation can do without its Armed Forces, but the Armed Forces of any nation can never permanently become the basic element of social balance. The acceptance of any of these options would be a fatal error. No power can stay in place by force alone, and even less by violence. And likewise, no power can stay in place by the light of reason alone, no matter how well inspired. These two hypothesis would soon become the caricature of a pretentious definition of authority. Only a common past based on values and traditions, capable of inspiring patriotic pride and sentiments, and of opening concrete prospects for the future, can legitimize and support a structure of power.

This nation has a past of which we can and must be proud, because with the efforts and sufferings of its children it has built a valuable patrimony like few others in the world, thus spurning the dark predictions of the harbingers of defeatism, the nonbelivers in our ability, in the ability of the Brazilian people.

Gentlemen, the pride of wearing a uniform should be equal to the pride of the nation in those who wear it. Any distortion in this equality reveals an error that must be found and corrected. The concept of pride is normally associated to that of virture, and, as Plato pointed out, the virtue of anything is that condition which allows it to perform well its own function. Just like the virtue of a knife is its sharpness, the virtue of the Armed Forces is their efficiency. The virtue of the modern pluralist state is its tolerance, that is, a state of mind that permits democracy to formulate, develop, and defend its objectives and ideas. In this task society must keep in mind the pluralist aspirations of the human being.

The loyalty of the individual to the state grows and blossoms in that pluralism. Only utopian societies can imagine that the security of the state can be assured by the simple loyalty of the individual.

However, that loyalty must rest and stand on the pluralism of social groups and diverse institutions, practicing a tolerance that makes them democratic.

In the debate among those groups, in the dispute for power, in the competition for economic or social hegemony, all within the bounds of sound coexistence, the people will reinforce the ties that make society viable, will assert their personality, and will affirm their values.

However, the Armed Forces as an institution constitute a unique group because they do not engage in competition with other groups. On the contrary, they stand as a greater, collective, impartial, and uncompromised guarantee for all the groups. Thus and only thus can the Armed Forces be viewed and considered. And they will be considered all the more, and the nation will be all the more proud of them and will feel all the more secure thanks to them, to the extent that they are efficient in the execution of those tasks.

Gentlemen, new times are coming. May God enlighten and guide our future president. Let our Armed Forces be efficient, as the nation needs them to be. May our society attain a stage of real coexistence and political responsibility, seriously committed to the ideals of democracy.

Our Armed Forces have always been present in our past; are today guaranteeing our present; and will defend our free, strong, and democratic future.

Thanks, Minister Delio Mattos, for the fraternal greeting that you have given me on behalf of all of you. Thanks, dear friends and colleagues.

Let us toast the future of Brazil.

FIGUEIREDO CONSIDERING ELECTIVE OFFICE IN 1986

PY082152 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 December 84 p 3

[Text] Sinop, Mato Grosso -- During a welcome luncheon given for him in this city, President Figueiredo told Mato Grosso Governor Julio Campos that he would consider the possibility of running for an elective office in 1986. Figueiredo said he had received many requests to this effect from several states, but noted that before accepting these proposals he would consult first with the Mato Grosso politicians.

In a speech delivered to dedicate a stretch of the Cuiaba-Santarem road, Governor Campos told Figueiredo that if he would like to seek an elective office "Mato Grosso State will welcome him."

Senator Roberto Campos did not support the idea offhand and noted that the Mato Grosso State politicians should first be consulted. In reply to reporters, the governor showed surprise about Senator Campo's remarks by noting that in 1982 Campos himself "came from London to run for office."

PINOCHET DELIVERS WARNING TO OPPOSITION

PY092154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Coyhaique, 8 Dec (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet, the president of the Republic, today warned the opposition that whoever obstructs our path will have to face the consequences. Speaking about recent events in the country, Pinochet said that the government had to adopt drastic measures to preserve public order. He explained that the adoption of those measures has once again proven that the government has both the ability and the will to obtain the objectives that it has set for itself and that the people upheld in the 1980 plebiscite.

In a speech he delivered in Coyhaique, the capital of the 11th Region, 1,500 km south of Santiago, Pinochet stressed that those objectives represent a commitment to democracy, in 1989. He concluded by referring to another objective of an economic nature when he pointed out that this objective is a market economy in which the economic agents contribute to the progress and general welfare of the country. As he did during visits to northern Chile, in this tour the president stressed his government's support of the decentralization of the country. He also said that his government is particularly concerned about the Chileans who live far from the capital.

CUADRA SCORES 'IMMATURITY' OF POLITICAL PARTIES

PY080217 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Minister Secretary of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has stated that the political parties have proven themselves immature by not wanting to cooperate with the current government's support of the Constitution, mainly by not cooperating in the study of the ten political laws. The political parties have isolated themselves and held an uncooperative position, Cuadra said. He added that the representativity of the political parties is doubtful because if they are parties they should have members.

Minister Cuadra continued by saying that in the face of constitutional Article 4, the Marxist sectors do not have possibilities for carrying our efficient political actions, and, regarding the groups that join them, he said that this problem will be studied further. However, he said he expects these groups to be mature enough to realize that if they want to work for the Chilean people they cannot work for Marxism at the same time.

When asked if the political opening process has ended, Minister Cuadra said that this matter has to be studied according to the circumstances. He added that in light of previous events, the government decided to impose the state of siege, given the great political tension caused the citizens as a consequence of the terrorist escalation. So, Cuadra stated, this is not the moment to talk about political openings, but instead it is time to turn the attention of the public to the efforts of the government to solve the problem of terrorism, and then we will be able to talk about other things.

TERRORIST ATTACKS, 'MASSIVE RAID' IN SANTIAGO

Carabinero Post Attacked

PY071330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] One Carabinero died and another was wounded during a terrorist attack against a police barracks in Santiago. The attack was perpetrated last night in Santa Adriana district, southern Santiago. The Carabinero forces have issued the following communique:

The Carabineros General Directorate hereby reports that at 2135 on 6 November a large extremist commando, mobilized in three vehicles, attacked the Santa Adriana police barracks with hand grenades and machine guns. As a result of this attack against the Santa Adriana barracks in El Espejo district, Callejon del Valle Santiago, Corporal Jose Herrera Serrano and Francisco Ruiz Meneses were seriously wounded. The latter was on guard outside the barracks and repelled the attack with his weapon. Corporal Jose Herrera Serrano died later as a result of his wounds and Corporal Francisco Ruiz Meneses was taken to hospital seriously wounded. Mrs Laura Morales, who was walking by when the attack took place, was also seriously wounded. Thorough investigations are under way to identify the persons responsible for this attack.

Bomb Damages Metro Installations

PA071345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1239 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Dec (AFP) -- A strong explosion today destroyed installations in the Santiago metro in Chile and the underground train traffic was suspended in the entire eastern region of the Chilean capital. The explosion, which injured four subway officials, was caused by a powerful bomb in one of the subterranean stations in the elegant district of Providencia, according to information received from there. Initially, the report was not confirmed by the authorities, but thousands of passengers were blocked and had to use other forms of transportation since they were unable to use the metro. Radio and television stations did not report the attack, which occurred at 0720, until now due to restrictions that have been imposed on the press for over a month, banning reports on "terrorist activities."

1,500 Detained in Raid

PY080300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Dec (AFP) -- According to church estimates, about 1,500 residents were detained today for 6 hours at a stadium in the populous Pudahuel community and their backgrounds were carefully reviewed by military personnel and police agents in a massive raid carried out in the Violeta Parra settlement.

After being released from the Pudahuel municipal stadium located in the western part of Santiago, a resident said: We were awakened by the noise of a helicopter and by loudspeakers. We were not allowed to leave our houses since we were told that a cleanup operation was about to start. The local parish priest, a British subject named Raimundo Hanna, was surprised by the operation since there is a low crime rate in the sector and the political organization level is quite low.

Church sources reported that heavily armed police and military forces raided the houses of the American nun, Patricia Farrel, and of French Deaconess Odile Laubet and that they confiscated a camera and some Catholic publications. The operation at the Violeta Parra settlement was the third since the enforcement of the state of siege on 6 November. The men in uniform, accompanied by unidentified civilians, thoroughly checked the houses on about 100 blocks of the sector looking for criminals and subversives. The men over 16 years of age were separated from their relatives and sent to a soccer field where they were given a form with a number and were ordered to get in line with their documents. Any suspect was separated from the group and sent to a separate area of the stadium, a shantytown resident told AFP. Official sources indicated that they had no information on this matter but an official declaration is expected on Saturday, 8 December.

Cuadra on Attacks

PY071825 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Three extremists who took part in an attack against the 10th Police Precinct on 4 November have sought asylum in the Swedish Embassy. This information was disclosed by Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra, who recalled that two extremists died during the attack. He also stated that the ticket collector at the Manuel Montt subway station was attacked and that a bomb exploded at the same station. The terrorist actions resulted in four employees of the subway service being wounded, one of them by a bullet and the remaining three by bomb fragments. Minister Cuadra also did not deny that the state of siege might be extended, if circumstances require it. He also gave information on the terrorist attack against a police station in Santiago which resulted in one Carabinero being killed and one terrorist wounded who is under arrest. Minister Cuadra stated that it has not yet been established which commando the terrorists who made the attacks belong to. He added that these escalated attacks are part of the strategy of terrorist groups which want to show that they are still active, as had been predicted when the government decided to modify the curfew. Now they have resumed their attacks and are even killing people. Minister Cuadra stated that after going underground during the first phase of the state of siege, the terrorists are again showing that they are active, proving that the measures adopted under a state of siege will not (?dismantle) them. However, he stated that a series of measures to prevent similar incidents from happening again have been adopted but [words indistinct] disclose them.

Minister Cuadra said that the three extremists who sought asylum in the Netherlands Embassy [as heard] took this step when they realized that they had been identified as members of the commando that attacked the 10th Police Precinct on 4 November where two Carabineros were killed. Cuadra ended by stating that it is being verified whether the statements of Father Pierre Dubois to a Spanish daily are true, and that the clergyman might be expelled from the country.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1742 GMT on 7 December reports that "the military government of Chile today reported that three persons have sought asylum in the Swedish Embassy in Santiago and not in the Netherlands Embassy as had been previously reported."]

Interior Minister Comments

PY090045 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa today reported that five bomb attacks had taken place in recent hours in Santiago but "they involved weak explosive devices." Jarpa said that the government of General Augusto Pinochet will continue to apply all measures stemming from the state of siege in order to preserve order and tranquillity throughout the country and to fight terrorism. "Fresh measures are always being taken; they are not just announced, they are simply taken," Jarpa said at the end of a religious ceremony for Carabineros agent Jose Herrera, who was murdered on the night of 6 December by an extremist commando group which attacked a police station.

Jarpa added that there are always developments in the investigations of acts of violence but declined to give further details "because it would not be wise to divulge what we know since we would thus be passing information to the terrorists." On 7 December the Santiago subway service was interrupted for 5 hours due to a dynamite attack which left five persons injured and caused heavy damage to one station. Jarpa reported that a seriously wounded woman has been arrested. He said: "I believe she has a subversive record."

Asked about a widespread raid conducted yesterday in the Violeta Parra workers district where according to church sources, approximately 1,500 people were held for a few hours, Jarpa said that the raid was designed to detain antisocial individuals and to seize hidden weapons and explosives.

Since the imposition of the stage of siege on 6 November, police and military personnel have conducted two other massive raids in the Cardenal Silva Enriquez camp and in the poor La Victoria district, where they detained approximately 2,000 people.

Regarding possible changes in the curfew hours in force in Santiago from 0100 to 0500 on working days, Jarpa said the government must take into account the defense of public order and the security of the people "so as not to give freedom of action to subversive individuals and terrorists."

SAFE-CONDUCTS DENIED PERSONS IN SWEDISH EMBASSY

PY080120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0107 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Dec (EFE) -- Jahan Wilkins, the charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy, has consulted the Foreign Ministry about the possibility of the Chilean Government allowing the three persons who are guests at the embassy to leave the country. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has indicated that the three guests at the Swedish Embassy have an arrest warrant against them for participating in an attack against a Carabineros station, which led to the death of two police officers. The foreign minister also indicated that according to the evidence that is in the hands of the government, in principle there will be no safe-conducts, although it is President Pinochet who will finally decide on this matter.

Meanwhile, Raul Smith, director of bilateral policy of the Foreign Ministry, explained that there is no asylum accord with Sweden, therefore, the government must study the situation of the guests before adopting a resolution.

TEACHERS HOLD BRIEF PROTEST IN SANTIAGO

PY080125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Dec (AFP) -- A dozen Chilean teachers tonight held a brief demonstration a few meters from La Moneda Presidential Palace to protest the arrest of 14 leaders of the Chilean Teachers Union Association (AGECh). According to AFP correspondents, one of the banners that was hung on one of the Education Ministry's doors read: Freedom for the Arrested. The demonstrators lighted candles and hurled into the air hundreds of pamphlets that demanded an end to the persecution of teachers.

The demonstrators dispersed a few minutes later when the military arrived on the scene with submachine guns and helmets. Later, policemen put out the candles and pulled down the banners, while passers-by proceeded to pick up some pamphlets.

The AGECH, which groups 7,000 teachers, charged in a press conference that Victor Manriquez, vice president of the Metropolitan Council, had been banished to the northern region of the country.

In a communique AGECh notes that we had to pay a high price for the permanent struggle in defense of the educational system, and highlights the fact that we believe that our problems are not isolated from those of Chilean society. At the present time our organization is experiencing an obvious persecution of its leaders.

BETANCUR MEETS M-19'S MARINO OSPINA IN MEXICO

PA072213 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A thoroughly reliable Mexican source has reported that the meeting held by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas and Ivan Marino Ospina, leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group, in Mexico was to review the development of the pacification process.

The meeting was held at the residence of Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. Present at the meeting were Colombian Economic Development Minister Ivan Duque Escobar and Guillermo Angulo Gomez, Colombian ambassador to Mexico [as heard]. The M-19 issued a communique on the meeting, which states that it has sought the path of concord and dialogue to seek solutions to the most pressing problems of that South American nation and to also guarantee the participation of M-19's Coordinating Commission.

Following is a report on the meeting between the Colombian head of state and the leader of the M-19 by (Monica Rodriguez) of the Colombian CARACOL Radio Network.

[Begin recording] Colombian President Belisario Betancur today strongly warned the M-19 that the peace agreements require a mutual compliance with the commitments that were reached and that the government cannot allow the crime wave [boleteo] to continue, much less if former guerrilla organizations are linked to the crimes.

The Presidency of the Republic issued a communique today, which reads as follows:

The Secretariat of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic issues the following communique:

With prior knowledge by His Excellency President Miguel de la Madrid and thanks to the hospitality offered in his residence by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, President Belisario Betancur met at midnight yesterday in Mexico City with Mr Ivan Marino Ospina, top leader of the 19 April Movement. President Betancur was accompanied by Mr Ivan Duque Escobar, economic development minister, and Guillermo Angulo, Colombian consular officer in New York. During the candid and cordial meeting, discussions were held on the truce that has been agreed on as an avenue to peace, the difficulties confronting it, and the national dialogue. It was agreed that the national dialogue must not be allowed to become bureaucratized and must instead be implemented through specific proposals on the issues set forth in the agreement signed on 24 August subject to review and subsequent decision by the pertinent authorities. It was also reiterated that M-19 representatives who have no cases pending in court will participate in the dialogue, with due guarantees.

President Betancur listed some irregularities that have been taking place in connection with compliance with the truce because of the behavior of actual or alleged members of the M-19, which are unacceptable to the government and the public at large.

In turn, Mr Ivan Marino Ospina reasserted the M-19's determination to move ahead with the peace process. He asked for strict compliance with the agreements and said that behavior such as that noted by President Betancur cannot be authorized by the leadership of his movement. Ospina added that during visits to countries such as Czechoslovakia and Spain he had asked support for the pacification work in which Colombia is engaged and announced that he will issue a communique on the meeting.

Commenting on the meeting, President Betancur said it was very positive and confirms that the peace process is advancing despite natural but not insurmountable obstacles.

Signed Bogota, 6 December 1984

This was a special report by the CARACOL radio network from Bogota. [end recording]

Marino Ospina Comments

FL070034 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) seeks a new Colombia to provide negotiated solutions to conflicts and to reaffirm the political viability of the Contadora Group's policy, which defends self-determination of the peoples and not foreign interference.

M-19 leader Ivan Marino Ospina said here today that presently in Colombia the movement reaffirms its condemnation of kidnapping, blackmail, and extortion as direct attacks against the peace process that is going on in the country, despite the fact that before the cease-fire, the M-19 used these tactics. In a press conference, the commander said the M-19 signed the cease-fire with the government and other opposition groups to allow for the expression of the national majority which is the true master of the nation, because we believe democracy and social justice are inseparable principles. Referring to the meeting the movement held in Mexico with Colombian President Belasario Betancur, Marino said it permitted the reaffirmation of the unceasing desire for peace and the need to intensify national dialogue as a basic mechanism to seek the basis for a lasting and stable agreement. He said that at the meeting, which began at 2100 and ended 3 hours later on 5 December, Economic Development Minister Ivan Duque, the Colombian president, Colombian Consul in New York Guillermo Angulo and Marino, himself, as M-19 leader, participated in the meeting. He added that the meeting took place in Mexiso for security reasons because military and paramilitary apparatuses remain active. He said they chose the route of agreement and dialogue in order to freely examine and seek solutions to the acute problems of the nation. He also said the government and the armed people's movement called on the people to exercise their rights, expressing their sincerest claims and struggle for social conquests which must lead to improvements in the standard of living. He also said that there are attempts at coups d'etat. Nevertheless, he said, this route is being blocked because people are laying down their weapons and for that reason, the M-19 stopped being an armed opposition group and became a political alternative. He categorically denied that there are M-19 men in Nicaragua because that would give the United States an excuse to intervene in Central America.

Referring the Colombian president, whom he called progressive, the commander said Betancur believes it is necessary to struggle for peace, for which he has the support of the movement willing to support positive measures, whereever they come from.

Questioned about threats to U.S. officials, he said, ironically, that they are being carried out. He said: We are willing to support those who are against imperialism and if these threats are carried out, I applaud them.

BETANCUR RETURNS FROM ABROAD, DISCUSSES PEACE

PA091550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur returned to Bogota tonight after an official 5-day visit to Mexico and Guatemala.

Responding to newsmen at the airport, Betancur said, regarding the efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America, that currently it "is polishing the process," although he recognized that natural difficulties exist. "At this moment," he added, "efforts are being made to consider the observations that were made to the 21 points of the Contadora Document to made the procedural adjustments."

The president underscored later that "from the viewpoint of the (?viability) of Contadora, there is no doubt that the countries most concerned now are the Central Americans," he stated. He added: "We are considering the observations that have been made as procedural, like putting little wheels on the block of the total act, so that it will roll better. For example, the timetable, the verifications established therein, such situations were somewhat vague. We did not seek to issue an act just for the sake of doing so, but to have it viable, and that is what we are working on."

He also said that "the prestige of Contadora is so big in Central America that it is considered the only existing instrument as a possible way out, not to mention inexorable." Also, he said that the existence of Contadora depends on the peace process in Central America. On the topic, Betancur said: "if that process is fulfilled totally, Contadora will have then lost its reason to exist, because in no case was it created as a multilateral mechanism to replace the already existing ones such as the United Nations or the OAS, but only to fill the vacuum that existed at a given moment, when war was on the verge of breaking out in that region. At that moment, neither of the two international organizations came out to intervene."

Finally, the president referred to his talks in Mexico with the Colombian 19 April Movement, M-19, noting that it expressed a clear repudiation of kidnappings, extortion, and other crimes in the country and said that the discussions held had been sincere.

Considers Lifting Seige

PA091956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur said today that the existing state of siege that was enforced last 2 May may be partially lifted to the extent that the peace process is consolidated and the fight against drug trafficking subsides.

President Betancur said that the sole requirements to lifting the state of siege is that the peace process begun last 28 May with the pro-Soviet Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the 19 April Movement (nationalist left M-19) culminates. He noted that as the peace process initiated with the most active guerrilla groups in the county is consolidated and the fight against drug trafficking subsides, the lifting of the state of siege will be possible to the same extent. The Colombian chief of state reiterated that this measure will be studied in the light of prudence and developments in the country.

The stae of siege was enforced in May of this year in the wake of assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla in Bogota. President Betancur returned to Bogota last night after visiting Guatemala and Mexico, where he signed bilateral agreements and exchanged opinions with the presidents of the two nations, especially on the peace process in Central America, through the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela).

GOVERNMENT INCREASES SALARIES, UTILITY FEES

PY081513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1227 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Dec (AFP) -- The military Government of Uruguay has promulgated a decree of granting a 22-percent salary increase to public servants and private employees, as well as imposing a 9.5-12 percent rise in oil byproducts and public utility rates. Increases will be retroactive to 1 December.

Oil byproducts, which Uruguay must import to meet total domestic consumption will rise 9.5 percent; electricity, telephone, and water services will sustain a 12-percent rise. The minimum monthly salary has been set at 5,000 pesos (about $65). Remuneration for pensioners and retirees will also be raised by 10 percent.

BROAD FRONT TO SUPPORT UNITY GOVERNMENT

PY071450 Montevideo Radio Montecarlo in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] General Liber Seregni has said that the Broad Front will support a government of national unity. However, Seregni pointed out that he would prefer to call it a government of national accord.

PIT PROMISES TO COOPERATE WITH NEW GOVERNMENT

PY052305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Dec 84 (AFP) -- The Interunion Workers Plenum (PIT), the largest labor organization of Uruguay, has promised to implement a policy of cooperation with the constitutional government to be inaugurated next March and to use its capacity to mobilize every time anyone tries to obstruct the democratic process.

In an extensive declaration the PIT established its position regarding the upcoming democratic process, indicating that its desire for agreement does not mean agreeing over principles or issues that cannot be negotiated. The PIT said that democracy, to deserve such a name, must first put the interests of the nation and the people before the interests of the profit-oriented imperialist capitalists. It must implement an economic policy to break the chains of dependency with the foreign creditors and the IMF. It must also develop an independent policy supporting and protecting production and national work to insure social, scientific, and technical progress. The PIT declaration added that democracy must return to citizens their basic rights, insure tolerance and respect for individual and collective freedom, and abolish repression.

The PIT demanded the release of all political prisoners, stating the need to dismantle the large repressive apparatus of the dictatorship. It also demanded the abolition of all laws and decrees against union activity.

SANGUINETTI ON RESOLUTION OF AMNESTY ISSUE

PY071334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Dec (AFP) -- Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti said here today that the granting of an amnesty for political prisoners in Uruguay must be decided intelligently through a dialogue.

In the first interview he has granted in his capacity as president-elect, Sanguinetti noted that the Colorado Party (ruling party) cannot impose its position, since it would be adopting an arrogant attitude. At the same time, I think it would be the same thing if someone tries to impose on the government a decision that it does not agree with, Sanguinetti said. He added: It would not be good or desirable for the country if this administration starts off with a clash of powers, since we can solve this problem intelligently through a dialogue.

The traditional Blanco (center left) Party and the Broad Front (leftist coalition) support the granting of a general unrestricted amnesty, while the Colorados support the idea of granting a broad amnesty, but one that does not encompass those persons who have committed murder. Moreover, the ruling party suggests the granting of pardons.

Yesterday, Sanguinetti entrusted the study of background material on this issue at home and abroad to one of the most prominent legal experts of the Colorado Party.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES FERREIRA ALDUNATE'S RELEASE

PY081123 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Ferreira Aldunate"]

[Text] We have discussed the issue many times and we hope we do not have to discuss it anymore. Ferreira Aldunate's imprisonment is over and with it ends a story that clearly reflects the arbitrary times that the country has had to experience. But fortunately this will also definitely end on 1 March as a result of the recent election.

No one in the country ever believed that Ferreira Aldunate's indictment and later imprisonment had anything to do with justice, be it civilian or military justice. The entire country knew perfectly well that this was an authoritarian measure against a leader of a popular opposition party.

It is useless to waste more ink on legal arguments. But this has always been the case and is even more so when two respectable intellectuals, Colorado intellectuals at that, such as Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga and Adela Reta, showed with impeccable logic the pseudolegal reasons that were established in advance to set up the case.

But Ferreira Aldunate's crime was similar to the one perpetrated by the majority of Uruguayans, that is, to oppose the de facto situation that was enforced as of 1973. Since the issue concerning the people was resolved through the holding of elections, there were two other issues that had to be resolved: the political prisoners and Ferreira Aldunate issues. For many obvious reasons the latter was the more important. All true Uruguayan democrats must fully rejoice because an unjust situation has been resolved just as many, many others should be solved.

It must be noted, and this is an important point, that all Uruguayan society benefits from Ferreira Aldunate's release from jail since he is one of the most representative national personalities and should never have been excluded from his party or from the entire country. We who are his adversaries have never hesitated to state this, just as we have never hesitated to condemn his arrest and imprisonment.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

De la Madrid Remarks

PA090122 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 5 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Latin America cannot remain indifferent to events in Central America, because peace is at stake, as is the independence of the nations of the region, President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday, stating that the time has come to realize "that it is possible to establish harmonious, cooperative coexistence." He demanded that all states with ties to and interests in the region "assume an attitude befitting the repeated expressions of support for the Contadora Group."

The chief of state made this statement at a dinner for his Colombian counterpart, Belisario Betancur, at the Foreign Relations Secretariat. He noted that the renegotiation of the foreign debt "is only the first step" in alleviating the financial burden on our states, because "without trying to eliminate the responsibility of each state, the industrialized nations should assume a part of the cost of the adjustment and reduce the fiscal and financial loss of equilibrium in their economies."

Thus, he said, "we insist on a political dialogue" to establish guidelines that will permit an understanding and permanent solutions conforming to the long-term interest of all parties involved. In this respect, he announced that a meeting will take place in Santo Domingo in February 1985 "where we shall continue exploring various contacts with the governments of the industrialized nations."

As for the Contadora Group, the president of the republic said: "It is a matter of adding political significance, coordinating efforts, and starting collective solidary actions to compensate for the differences of power." The processes of change, he added, are signs that define a new Latin America, because we are now recovering an awareness of our sense of independence.

The problems affecting the Central American region, he noted, "do not allow for partial answers or promises often forgotten," adding that the OAS could be "the ideal forum for a frank, positive political consultation to channel the cooperation of the nations of the continent, ensure the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, and induce the elimination of the use of force or political discrimination and unjust demands of reciprocity."

The chief executive warned that "unfortunately warmongering in that part of the continent increases the risk of war; the Central American countries must now firmly express their political willingness for peace."

For his part, the Colombian president pointed out that the "vigorous personality" of Mexico "has been a major protector of Latin America against the excesses of the colossal neighbor," adding that this country "has been a traditional haven of freedom, so that when the inhabitants of other nations are no longer able to endure the conditions in their own homeland they find a new and generous one in the Mexican sanctuary."

He stressed that, "despite the arms race by the world powers, who do not hesitate to place science, technology, and national administration at the service of destruction, basic values emerge and flourish wherever the people and their leaders learn to identify them, appreciate them, and live with them and for them."

Betancur Press Conference

PA072023 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City -- After a 3-day visit to Mexico, President Belisario Betancur will not travel to Guatemala, where he will meet with General Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, and other officials.

Before Betancur's visit ended he and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid signed a joint declaration on commercial and cultural exchange between the two nations. This morning, before Betancur officially ended his visit to Mexico, a panel was held on crisis and decline in Latin America. The panel was presided over by the Mexican foreign secretary. Last night, Betancur and his delegation hosted a banquet in honor of De la Madrid and his wife at the Camino Real hotel to thank them for their hospitality.

Hours before, Betancur offered a press conference to Mexican journalists and made several statements on peace, the Contadora Group, bilateral relations, and other international topics. These are some excerpts of Betancur's statements:

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Betancur] ...optimistic. Because of the short time available, we can now proceed with your questions. The first one will be more like a personal remark. It has been said that I have a happy expression. Professionally, I am optimistic. [Words indistinct] In view of the proliferation of problems throughout the region, we have to mention special problems and give solutions with practical answers. In other words, we have to escape from ideologies and apply specific corrections and controls to the region's problems.

In this statement, we will now describe a cosmic vision of current problems [words indistinct]. Philosophical declarations have been made regarding the search for peace, a peace that is not just the absence of war, but an organization of possibilities and potential that the present world can use to resolve the problems affecting the vast communities that now exist.

In this framework, there is no doubt that peace is a universal desire. It is also a Latin American desire because we are Latin Americans and members of this universal community. The document we have just signed can reassert this desired peace. I repeat, peace is not only the absence of war, but it is many variables working together, for example, justice in international trade, the stance regarding professions, the [words indistinct], Latin America's indebtedness, the growing arms race that inhibits Latin American cooperation. Peace is also the full exploitation of natural resources at the service of our communities.

We refer, of course, to the Contadora Document and the remarks made by some countries about this document. We consider these remarks to be part of a very important concept. This really does not change the document's basic proposals. However, these remarks are being taken into consideration by the various governments, including those of the Contadora countries. All necessary remarks will be made to form a package that will be submitted to the Cnetral American countries for approval. At no time has the Contadora Group ever tried to replace these countries. Contadora has made efforts to enable the Central American countries to find their own solutions for their problems. Any specific questions?

[Francisco Ramirez of EL NACIONAL] Thank you, President Betancur. Based on the outline you have just give us, I would like to ask you about your opinion of the Contadora Group and its future plans. Upon your arrival, you mentioned the growing professionalism of industrial countries. I would like you to give us a more detailed opinion of the role that industrial countries should play regarding Central America and the Contadora Group.

[Betancur] Yours is a (?difficult) question. I will try to answer it with [words indistinct]. The Contadora Group's very existence is deeply rooted. Contadora is not a permanent mechanism. The group does not try to take the place of the United Nations or the OAS. As might be recalled, it appeared at a moment when there was a vacuum that had to be filled somehow. Bilateral mechanisms were not operating at the time for this purpose. Now, four dissimilar countries having dissimilar ideologies have agreed to fill this vacuum. For this reason, Contadora's existence is temporary. It will continue to exist as long as a conflictive situation in Central America exists. Consequently, what we are doing now is trying to implement the observations made by some countries with the purpose of fitting them into the original document and thus, ending the group's (?work). Circumstances themselves will dictate our schedule. We cannot have a (?fixed) schedule, although it would have been convenient.

Let's say that, without trying to adopt apocalyptical stances, we have been trying to conciliate various viewpoints. [Words indistinct] report on the explosion of war in Central America in large headlines, I believe that reflects a benign praise for the Contadora effort. The fact that it has stopped war in the region is in itself a very important achievement that we [word indistinct] know.

Now, deep down we also know that in addition to subjective or personal factors, any subversive process involves objective or impersonal factors as well. They constitute the [words indistinct] of the subversion. As you well know, subjective factors are not [word indistinct] because people vary from country to country. People from each country establish their own behavior. However, subjective factors of subversive processes are [word indistinct]. The employment associations and investments in social infrastructures for the Central American region are examples. To this end, as you might remember, there was a very important meeting here in Mexico at the beginning of the year. More recently, there was another meeting organized by the IDB in Cartagena de Indias to strengthen Central America's financial mechanisms. Those meetings were held to deal with the objective factors of the subversions; specifically, to strengthen the social infrastructure needs of Central American countries.

One of the obstacles to reaching those objective factors is of course protectionism. This is why we promoted multilateral meetings seeking to change protectionism. The issue of coffee prices is an example. As you know, coffee production in Central America is equivalent to about $1,200 million. In view of the situation, area countries must sometimes sell their coffee at less than half the price established by the London agreement. Thus, this sale involves a (?subsidy) given by Central American countries to coffee buyers.

We are seeking ways to change this situation by strengthening the Central American Bank of Economic Integration to establish prefinancing of coffee production. This would spare Central American countries from having to hastily sell their coffee at lower prices. [end recording]

Further Betancur Remarks

FL071430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur has announced that a high-level government meeting between the United States and Latin American nations to study the foreign debt problem will take place during the first 3 months in 1985.

In an interview with Mexican television channel 13, Betancur said that shortly after Ronald Reagan's election to his second term as president, U.S. officials had agreed that Latin America's foreign debt problem had become a political matter and, would therefore, require political treatment. He reiterated that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid had discussed this possibility at the dinner held 2 nights ago for the Colombian delegation. Betancur said that Latin America's economic problems, mainly the foreign debt, could be resolved through integration, not just by rhetoric but by transforming shortcomings and weaknesses into strengths. On the Colombian Government's foreign policy and its part in the Contadora Group, Betancur said that it started from the proposition that occurrences in one part of the world have repercussions in other parts, and that, therefore, if peace is lost in Central America, peace will be lost everywhere. On Colombia's internal situation and the negotiations the government has initiated with the armed opposition group 19 April Movement (M-19), Betancur said that the most important achievement attained was Congress' passing an amnesty law. Betancur described the Mexican Government's cooperation by maintaining contact with the M-19 as wonderful, and reiterated that this morning he had met with M-19's leader Ivan Marino Espina at which the cease-fire mechanisms agreed upon several months ago and the accords which had been signed were discussed. The Colombian president said his government wanted to solve the problems caused by the deterioration of the public order which began 30 years ago, but that he reocgnizes that an immediate solution started just a year or so ago would be impossible. He said the government is in direct contact with all of Colombia's political, economic, and social sectors, through committees at which groups, political parties, and the combatants are represented.

SEPULVEDA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SPAIN

PA070321 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 3 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda arrived home last night, returning from his 3-day official visit to Spain, where he signed the final document on the fourth meeting of the Mixed Intergovernment Commission with his counterpart, Fernando Moran. The commission has regulated relations between the two countries since 1978. In addition, he met with King Juan Carlos, who sent an invitation to President Miguel de la Madrid to make an official visit to Spain, which might be held in June. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, with whom he attended the mixed Mexican-Spanish commission's meeting bid Secretary Sepulveda farewell in Madrid. The Mexican foreign secretary's visit concluded with the signing of a 2-year cooperation agreement in the economic, political, scientific, and cultural sectors.

ENERGY SECRETARY MEETS WITH U.S. COUNTERPART

FL080030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1652 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa has said Mexico opposes abrupt changes in the international petroleum market because these benefit neither producers nor consumers. In a communique issued here, it was announced that in a cordial and friendly meeting with U.S. Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel in Washington, Labastida reaffirmed that Mexico's energy policy is marked by a responsible and solidary attitude in defense of the stability of the international petroleum market. At the meeting, both secretaries agreed on the need to continue having technical meetings such as those held for the last 2 years and a detailed an systematic exchange of opinions about energy conservation.

Donald P. Hodel, the U.S. official said stability can only be achieved in the international petroleum market if there is an equilibirum between supply and demand. Among the points discussed at the meeting were both countries' energy policies, the international petroleum market situation, energy saving, and the possibility of future meetings. After meeting in Washington with the U.S. counterpart, Labastida continued on to Canada.

ARDITO BARLETTA SPEAKS ON ABOLITION OF LAW 46

PA100302 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0138 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Speech by Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta "to the people of Panama" from the Presidential Palace in Panama City on 9 December -- live]

[Text] Good evening fellow countrymen: Tonight, more than just delivering a speech I wish to talk with you in your homes. On the one hand, we have celebrated Mother's Day, a day of magnificent tradition in Panama, and we are in the month of the Christmas holidays, which are of great importance to the whole family. On the other hand, we have budget problems and problems with our fiscal policy. We are also experiencing a strange situation that has to take a constructive turn in order to maintain peace, strengthen coexistence, enrich the constructive dialogue, invigorate our democracy, and resolve our economic problems.

Recently we acted in the fiscal area to resolve a problem that exists, will not go away, and cannot be resolved by returning to the past. However, the form and substance of the action have created another problem that is potentially more dangerous. After approving Law 46 in the midst of a national emergency, I called for a dialogue and a search for the best solutions to the problem, because we have to solve this problem. Ear-reaching conversations showed all of us that the environment that exists is one of tension, disagreement, confusion, misunderstandings, will-intentioned rumors, frustration, and political activity stirred up to, as we Panamanians would say, fish in troubled waters. The worst thing is that some sectors that feel that their rights have been affected and are demanding their rights have done so by affecting the rights of others, like the hundreds of thousands of students who cannot go to school and thousands of patients who need medical treatment that they should be getting because these services are paid for by the community through the national budget.

The main difficulty is Law 46. It has not been accepted as a solution to the problem and additional information on the problem has been requested. The action was adopted to initiate an orderly refinancing of the foreign debt before January. It was adopted in the midst of a national emergency. However, it is true that there was no consultation. The dialogue that has since begun has put forth new solutions, but these have not alleviated the problem. We have asked for the abolishment of Law 46 to replace it with another law that was discussed with various professional and business sectors. I have also maintained a very intense dialogue with the most diverse sectors because this is my duty.

Almost everyone has recognized that there is a problem, although there are some who will not accept it. They wish to analyze it closely and with participation by means of a dialogue. They feel that Law 46 hinders the way, and they have asked me, constructively, to request first the abolition of Law 46 and that we then continue the search for a new solution to the problem. In view of this widespread call, and because of the importance of resolving this problem peacefully, I am today asking the Legislative Assembly to abolish Law 46 first and then immediately proceed to find the coordinated solution that we all need.

I am doing this because I wish to be the first to contribute to turning the national energies that are currently pulling in opposite directions and are charged with friction and turning their backs on the problem into positive and creative energies that, in a fertile dialogue, will strengthen the democratic process, respect for the citizen, the law, and institutions and that will contribute to resolving the problem that affects all of us. I have faith that the Panamanians can do this, and I am demonstrating it with this action.

If we acted as before as though we were in the midst of an emergency, it was not because we did not have faith in Panamanians but because the problem is real and imminent, facing us during the first months of the new year. The nation's fiscal commitments for 1985 cannot be fulfilled with the expected revenue. This cannot be resolved by going back and digging into the past. This is resolved with today's exemplary action. It is resolved with specific measures to maintain the deficit within proportions still worthy of credits, that will allow refinancing of the debt, and that will allow us to continue investing to offer our people necessary services.

It can be resolved with austerity, with more administrative efficiency, and by controlling the growth of unnecessary spending. It can also be resolved with exemplary punishment in cases of public wrongdoing that have been duly proven and with measures taken in a de jure system. It cannot be resolved through constant slander or unfounded accusations regarding a past that will not return.

If we ask for sacrifices today for better days tomorrow, then we have to be honest with the people. We will ask the international banks to wait a little longer, telling them that the Panamanians are going to reach an agreement to resolve our problems. In this search for a solution, we wish to share more information, to be more precise in discussing the alternatives we have, to talk seriously, using the Legislative Assembly, representative of the Panamanian people, to its maximum capacity.

I therefore invite you to this dialogue and solution. Let us do this by sharing the effort and evaluating our duties and rights. This is our responsibility. Those opposed to our alternatives can submit others for a solution.

In this process it is important that we remember that the problem is worldwide and that it has affected Latin America. Only recently U.S. President Reagan recommended a 5-percent cut in federal employees' wages. His is the richest country in the world. In Colombia, just 3 weeks ago, similar but stronger measures were adopted, reducing wages, devaluating the currency, and increasing taxes. Let us not speak of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela.

The problem is worldwide and has been difficult for everyone. However, we must also admit that part of the problem is local. We have some economic policies that have not allowed the country's creative and productive efforts to yield their maximum. It is one thing to struggle for the distribution of small wealth, which creates friction among us, and another to apply formulas that will release the creative energies of all Panamanians to increase that wealth and distribute it in a better way to the benefit of all of us.

Therefore, our main concern now is the solution of the problem. My constant concern as president is the people who are in the street, who need a job and development. Our permanent aim is for them to help themselves progress. For this it is necessary to solve the fiscal problem and later fully devote ourselves to promoting development. We also need to defend the investment budget to at least a minimum level so that we can continue giving our youths, our rural and urban population, the basic services for development.

By solving the fiscal problem we can immediately proceed to the search for solutions to the economic problem. If we do not solve the fiscal problem we will keep stumbling day after day without being able to bring about an economic recovery. Therefore, we must proceed to solve the fiscal problem by keeping in mind that the horizon for the next 5 years is promising if we know how to manage this difficult moment.

Let us reach an agreement, let us abolish Law 46 without a substitute bill, and let us return immediately to work and maintaining peace. Let us devote ourselves immediately to finding the solution to the budget problem through a dialogue and understanding because the problem is real, and if we do not solve it it is going to hit us all.

Let us work together in the coming weeks. In this manner we can obtain what we need, hundreds of thousands of students can return to their classrooms and not jeopardize the school year, and patients in hospitals can be cared for.

This is a big step we are taking to strengthen democracy and maintain peace in a constructive manner, with real solutions to a real problem that concerns us all.

To all of my fellow citizens, I say that I will fulfill my constitutional duties, maintain democratic institutions, and defend public order and the people's interests. To those who think that in this difficult situation and through the actions we have seen, they can politically fish in troubled waters, I ask: Let us build democracy; let us find the solution; let us take advantage of this opportunity we all want, because it will be for the benefit of all.

Thank you and good night.

CHURCH MEDIATES IN COCINA-GOVERNMENT TALKS

PA071803 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Dec 84 pp A-1, A-18

[Text] Top representatives of the national government and of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (Cocina) began talks yesterday afternoon at a hotel in Panama City.

The contact that led to the meeting was made on the night of 5 December at the residence of Archbishop of Panama Msgr Marcos G. McGrath.

Msgr McGrath and other church representatives, two Cocina representatives, and Second Vice President Roderick Esquivel were present at this first meeting. The church hierarchy helped in arranging the meeting following a suggestion from the Federation Catholic Schools Parents Association (Fenapco), with the concurrence of the government and Cocina.

The church was represented by Father Jorge Altafulla at the first meeting held on 6 December in the afternoon, and will be present at the talks whenever requested by the parties involved, and whenever its presence can contribute to promoting a climate for dialogue and understanding.

This information was included in a communique issued by the Metropolitan Curia, upon the request of the participants in this meeting. The communique added that any further information on the talks will be made public by the government and Cocina, by mutual agreement.

Meanwhile, sources from the Legislative Assembly reported yesterday that Finance and Treasury Minister Menalco Solis personally arrived at the Legislative Assembly to deliver the bill that will replace Law 46, and which will be debated by the Assembly.

As of filing time, no information has been issued by the national government and Cocina since the mediation by the church to arrange yesterday's meeting.

BELIZE

PUP FAVORED TO WIN 14 DECEMBER ELECTIONS

FL080206 Bridgetown CANA in English 0117 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Belize City, Belize, Dec 7, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister George Price's People's United Party (PUP) is favoured to return to power in general elections in this former British Central American colony on December 14.

Price, who has led the PUP since it took power in 1952, will face his stiffest competition from the United Democratic Party (UDP), headed by Manuel Esquivel.

Also contesting the poll will be the small Christian Democratic Party (CDP) of former UDP leader Dr Theodore Aranda, which is fielding only two candidates. On nomination day last Monday, a total of 61 candidates announced their intention to contest the poll, including two former PUP cabinet ministers who, along with an ex-policeman, have been listed as independents.

Both the PUP and the UDP are contesting all 28 seats in the expanded House of Representatives--an increase of 10 seats. In the last Parliament, Price's PUP held 13 of the 18 seats, the others being controlled by the UDP.

The pro-Guatemala Toledo Progressive Party, which sides with Belize's Spanish-speaking neighbour in its longstanding claim to the entire country, has opted out of the contest. No reason was given.

For the first time since the introduction of television here just over two years ago, political parties and the independents will be able to use this medium to woo the 60,000-strong electorate. In addition, they will have access to the lone government-administered radio station to broadcast paid five-minute political messages.

Dr Aranda, who formed the CDP in 1982 leaving the UDP, is seeking election in the Dagriga Division, while CDP Executive Council member Solomon Lewis is contesting the Stann Creek West Division. Former Social Services Minister Allan Arthurs, former Works Minister Hector Silva and ex-policeman Ernest Meighan are the three independents.

Price, 65, has been campaigning for re-election on the basis of the GULP's experience and the stability it has brought to the country, while the UDP has been trying to persuade Belizeans that it's time for a change.

The main issues which have surfaced during the campaign, have been Price's handling of this country's fragile economy, which is shored up mainly by sugar, rumours of a planned devaluation of the Belize dollar by a new PUP administration, (which Price has emphatically denied) and the triple devaluation of the Mexican peso, which has badly affected intransit trade with Belize's other Spanish-speaking neighbour.

The last sugar crop produced some 110,000 long tons, but depressed world market prices have badly affected the industry's earnings.

Price, who led Belize into independence in Spetember 1982, this week secured a seven million U.S. dollar balance of payments support loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

COSTA RICA

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, DEBT RESOLVED

Joint Statement Issued

PA071852 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0347 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] San Jose, 6 Dec (DPA) -- Today, Costa Rica and Guatemala came out in favor of "democratization in Central America" and "condemned the arms buildup in the region." In a joint statement, whose content was disclosed 14 hours ahead of them, chiefs of state General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores of Guatemala and Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica clearly stated that "democratization is the path to peace in Central America."

Mejia and Monge noted that "Central America is experiencing moments of great danger due to the arms buildup and the influence of big powers in the region."

After an analysis of the Central American situation in general, which they blamed on factors of social inequality that date back many years, the two leaders stated that "the democratization process in Central America, a basis for peace, deserves the support of Costa Rica and Guatemala."

In this regard, they expressed support for "free, pluralist, and democratic elections in Central America with the participation of parties from all ideologies."

Mejia and Monge voiced their support for the Contadora Group and noted that they are optimistic that the group will insert in the new version of the "Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America" aspects suggested by El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica in a document delivered to the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia a month ago. They indicated that the Central American countries should make a decision over their own destiny.

With regard to economic issues, the joint statement said that "in line with their friendship and understanding Costa Rica and Guatemala agree to take the necessary steps, within a short time, to make the opening of trade between Costa Rica and Guatemala feasible."

Trade has been halted for almost 2 months due to a series of problems between the two countries.

Monge and Mejia indicated that "a joint commission made up of ministers will take steps to normalize this situation and Guatemala and Costa Rica will continue a flowing trade exchange beginning on this date."

It has been recognized that Guatemala owes Costa Rica $43 million in documented debts and $17 million in undocumented debts. It was agreed "to seek through all means, the normalization of Guatemala's debt situation within terms that the Guatemalan economy can bear."

In the document they expressed satisfaction over the talks that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte held with guerrilla leaders. They stressed that human rights in the region must be respected and reiterated their support for nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries and for self-determination. Mejia and Monge called for the international community to cooperate economically with the Central American region.

Trade To Resume; Debt Settled

PA072146 Rome IPS in Spanish 1502 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 7 Dec (IPS) -- According to official reports issued in San Jose, the Costa Rican and Guatemalan Governments have agreed to resume trade, which had been suspended between the two countries for several weeks. The solution to the trade dispute was reached during intensive negotiations between officials of the two countries in the wake of the visit to Costa Rica by General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan head of state, which began on Tuesday and ended today.

The resumption of trade is based on an agreement to settle Guatemala's debt to Costa Rica, which amounts to over $19 million.

The agreement reached last night covers 11 points. The most outstanding is Guatemala's commitment to pay on 16 December 10 percent of the undocumented debt accumulated up to the day before and interest at the London Inter-Bank Offering Rate plus 1 percent. It was also agreed that amounts payable to Guatemala on future trade transactions will be applied to the overdue payments on the documented debt. Costa Rica agreed to suspend collection of levied import tariffs. Guatemala will no longer demand import licenses on Costa Rican products.

In addition, a 3-month deadline was established to find an alternative to Costa Rica's current charge of 3 percent of the customs value of goods and the 2 percent import surcharge. The impact of Guatemala's recent exchange measures will also be reviewed during that period.

The agreement includes resolutions on the applications for foreign exchange to cover future imports which are pending authorization. The Guatemalan Central Bank promised to approve the applications for foreign exchange to cover payments to Costa Rican exporters totalling approximately $8 million by 15 December. The authorizations will be granted on the basis of the dollar exchange rate that was in effect before the recent devaluation of the quetzal, that is, at par.

The signers on behalf of Costa Rica were Economy Minister Odalier Villalobos and Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano. Signers on behalf of Guatemala were Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez and Central Bank President Oscar Alvarez. President Luis Alberto Monge and Guatemalan Head of State Oscar Mejia signed as witnesses.

Costa Rica's annual exports to Guatemala total approximately $60 million and imports approximately $50 million.

Andrade on Political Solution

PA080156 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Shortly before leaving Costa Rica after a 2-day visit accompanying chief of State General Mejia Victores, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said that a political solution in Central American is urgently needed. Andrade explained that Guatemala supports a political solution to the problems, adding: We do not want violence. We want the Contadora final document to be the result of the consensus of the five Central American countries. Andrade said: We have to coexist in Central America, an area that is politically diverse. The foreign minister expressed hope that the Contadora Group will successfully end its work in January 1985. He reiterated that Guatemala is not anti-anything but pro-everything. Regarding Guatemalan-Mexican relations, he stressed: We do not have good relations with Mexico; instead, we have excellent relations.

Andrade on Contadora Document

PA070241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Guatemala City [as received] 6 Dec (AFP) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade has denied that his government was pressured by the United States to endorse the remarks added by Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador to the Contadora Group's final document. In an exclusive interview with AFP, Andrade said that he personally has not been pressured by the United States. He admitted, however, that "some U.S. sectors would like Guatemala to adopt a different stance."

The Guatemalan Government, which has maintained a relatively independent foreign policy, refused to sign the remarks to Contadora's final document that the other Central American countries -- except Nicaragua -- had endorsed on a U.S. initiative. According to Andrade, some of these remarks, specifically "those dealing with procedures," are acceptable, while others are not. These remarks, included in a 90-page report, have delayed the signing of the final document, which only Nicaragua and Guatemala have accepted.

Although he declined to note which remarks would be approved by his government, he stressed that these remarks would be those dealing with "procedures" for verification and control. He seemed to exclude others that oppose the elimination of joint military exercises and the continued presence of foreign military advisers once the final document is signed.

Andrade, who is on an official visit to this country [Costa Rica] accompanying General Oscar Mejia Victores, chief of state, declined to say whether the stance assumed by Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica hampered the Contadora peace effort. He stressed that "these countries' remarks deserve respect" and recalled that it is very important that all five countries are fully convinced that the document should be signed in order for it to be efficient.

Andrade praised Contadora's effort, saying that "a generalized military confrontation has been prevented in the region" because of this effort. He added that his country supports this effort because it advocates "political solutions" and represents a feasible framework for a lively dialogue and direct and immediate communication."

In Andrade's opinion, the final stage has practically been reached with the drafting of the revised document by the Contadora countries. The document was turned over to the five Central American countries for their remarks. He stressed, however, the need to hold a meeting of the Central American and Contadora foreign ministers and added that the process of bilateral discussions started in Brasilia "has gone on for a sufficient length of time."

Mejia Victores Departs

PA080404 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Guatemalan Chief of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, his wife Aura, and the rest of his delegation left for Guatemala shortly before 0900 after a 2-day visit to Costa Rica. He was accompanied to the airport by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, his wife Doris, and members of the cabinet.

Prior to his departure, Mejia Victores held a press conference at the airport's diplomatic room where, among other things, he announced having met with Guatemalan Social Democrats residing in Costa Rica. He asked them to return home and register their party for the elections to be held in July in Guatemala.

Mejia Victores said that those who claim that human rights are not respected in Guatemala or that there are not enough guarantees for the free participation of some groups are mistaken. He said he will leave office and that he will turn power over to whomever is elected in the upcoming pluralistic elections.

Referring to Nicaragua, the Guatemalan chief of state said that Nicaragua is a menace to Central America, claiming that any totalitarian regime in a democratic environment will always be menace. General Mejia said that Guatemala senses the influence of the USSR through Nicaragua and Cuba. He compared the Central American isthmus to a human body, saying that the USSR is an element affecting its health.

Referring to the visit of the Guatemalan chief of state, President Monge said this morning that Costa Rica needs to make its position known in all areas where it discovers the presence of democratic conviction on the part of the political leaders, particularly in view of the turbulence affecting Central America.

He noted that the case of Gen Mejia Victores is extraordinary because he is a military man who is handling the process of democratization in Guatemala with much sincerity. Monge said that he would not meet with a military man who did not concur with the democratic concepts of the Central American countries. He concluded that whatever is done for democracy in Central American is a contribution to peace. Monge said that he will probably meet in the near future with the presidents of El Salvador and Honduras, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Roberto Suazo Cordova respectively, in this capital.

Explaining his decision not to attend the inauguration of the Nicaraguan president, Monge said:

[Begin recording] I am respectful of the opinion of the Costa Rican people. [end recording]

BRIEFS

EXPORTS INCREASE 18 PERCENT -- At the end of the first 6 months of 1984, the country's exports registered a 17-percent increase compared to the same period in 1983. Coffee continues to be the main export product, registering an 18-percent increase compared to the 1983 figure. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Nov 84 p 2 PA]

GUATEMALA

BETANCUR VISITS TO STRENGTHEN CONTADORA EFFORTS

Colombian President Arrives

PA071759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Dec (AFP) -- This morning it was officially reported that Colombian President Belisario Betancur arrived at the Santa Elena airport in the northern Department of El Peten to begin a 2-day visit to Guatemala. Betancur arrived from Mexico and will briefly visit the Mayan ruins of Tikal, 50 km north of Santa Elena, before beginning his official schedule in the Guatemalan capital.

Betancur will be greeted with honors in Guatemala City by Chief of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, with whom he will discuss the Central American crisis. Yesterday, Thursday, the Army established a special security detail to accompany the president on his visit to Tikal.

Mejia on Support for Contadora

PA090155 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 8 Dec 84

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Guatemalan Chief of State General Oscar Mejia Victores has said that his country continues to "vigorously" support the Contadora Group's peace efforts, and he emphasized the importance of "strengthening the authentic democratization processes of the area."

In a speech delivered last night in the presence of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who is visiting Guatemala, Mejia said that his government is willing "to continue sharing in the effort to reconcile the different positions" in Central America on the Contadora peace accord.

Diplomatic sources consider President Betancur's trip "an effort to strengthen" the Contadora negotiations and recall that Guatemala has played a special role that could lead to a "mediating" one by not proposing changes to the accord, as Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador did, or rejecting any changes, as Nicaragua did.

General Mejia said that it was "very important" that the accord be signed but considered it more important "that the Central American people express their political desire to effectively comply with the commitments that will be made." This statement was considered by observers as a "slight turning" of Guatemala toward the position of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. According to Mejia, Central America must "strengthen the authentic democratization processes, guarantee political pluralism, promote the efforts for internal reconciliation, and maintain respect for human rights" in order to achieve peace.

Since Mejia took over as chief of state and appointed Fernando Andrade foreign minister, Guatemala's foreign policy has undergone a thorough change, and its role is more active. This resulted in "complete support" for the peace negotiations which has been answered by the Contadora Group, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico, with acknowledgement of Guatemala's actions and its democratization process.

When the peace and cooperation accord was submitted for approval to the Central American countries, Nicaragua approved it and Guatemala accepted it, but without rejecting the possibility of making the changes demanded by the other nations of the area and the United States. Regarding the changes, General Mejia said that these are principally procedural to improve the verification and control systems and to insure a simultaneous fulfillment of the commitments." Diplomatic observers believe that the world will "very soon" know the "substantive" results of the talks held this week by General Mejia with Presidents Monge of Costa Rica and Betancur of Colombia.

Betancur Departs 8 Dec

PA090018 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Dec (AFP) -- The president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, left this capital at 1645, concluding a tour that took him to Mexico and Guatemala. Betancur was accompanied to the international airport by the head of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in the country. During his 2-day stay in Guatemala, the Colombian president discussed the regional crisis with General Mejia Victores, after visiting the Mayan ruins of Tikal in the northern Department of El Peten last Friday.

EL SALVADOR

OQUELI DIALOGUE ONLY SOLUTION FOR CONFLICT

PA072302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 7 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Hector Oqueli Colindres, leader of the Salvadoran leftist rebels, has said here that the only rational solution for the "generalized war" in El Salvador is a negotiated political solution. Oqueli Colindres, a member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission, said yesterday that "the Salvadoran people are fighting an unequal war because of the massive aid that the United States is giving the Salvadoran Government's Army."

"Our proposal is not intended to overthrow Jose Napoleon Duarte," the president of El Salvador, but "to seek a solution to the conflict with justice, independence, and without death squads," said Oqueli Colindres, a guerrilla representative at the recent meeting with the Salvadoran Government in Ayagualo.

During a news conference Oqueli said that the Salvadoran Government had led the country "into the United States' geopolitical plans, which function under the concept of world domination, against the will of the Salvadoran people." The rebel leader added that in the past 4 years the U.S. Government has given the Salvadoran regime $1 billion in economic and military aid. Oqueli added that in 1980 his country's Army numbered 14,000 men; 4 years later it has 40,000 men.

In refuting statements by former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Oqueli said that "El Salvador is not what it was in 1981. Its dependence and poverty have increased."

On Monday, former President Luis Herrera Campins said here that the guerrillas have maintained "the same idea" of negotiations they had in 1981, without taking into consideration the changes wrought in El Salvador following two electoral processes in 1982 and one in 1984 that gave Duarte his victory and which diminish the "seriousness and strength" of the insurgents.

"Prior to 1980," Oqueli Colindres added, "the elections were a fraud, but they were held without U.S. interference; the White House had to invest $10 million to hold the latest elections. Oqueli added that "in 1980 there were not 50,000 Salvadorans murdered by the police corps; a fifth of our population was not displaced; and economic regression had not reduced the purchasing power of the Salvadoran people by 50 percent."

Hector Oqueli Colindres stated that under these conditions the FDR-FMLN cannot participate in the elections called for March because getting involved "in an electoral race would be getting involved in a race to the cemetery" because there are no guarantees.

LOPEZ NUILA EXPLAINS SECURITY FORCES' ROLE

PA080300 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Report by Osiris Ramirez]

[Text] Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, deputy public security minister under the Defense Ministry, stated a few minutes ago that the security forces have begun a reorganization phase in view of the important role they play in the country's pacification. The military official held a news conference to report on the public security activity.

This deputy minister position was created in June by President Duarte to improve the police corps' actions to counteract crime. Col Lopez Nuila explained the function of public security in the following way:

[Begin recording] Public security plays a very important role in society. It is very important because it facilitates and ensures the general tranquillity and security that society needs to work and to live in peace. Within the overall picture of the president's plans for pacification, the security forces must play a very dominant and outstanding role. That is why we have begun a phase of reorganization and revision of the activity of public security so we can achieve objectives and carry out steps that will enable us to facilitate and achieve the pacification process that not only the government but the Salvadoran people desire.

We must begin by accepting the fact that in El Salvador the security forces have traditionally fulfilled a role that has been somewhat individual, separate, and without coordination with the other forces. Therefore, in order to establish objectives, we have had to begin by accepting this reality. We have also had to face another reality. It is the fact that due to the lack of foreign assistance and perhaps due to our lack of concern in seeking and developing new investigative techniques we have been left somewhat behind in the processes used by the world's police and security forces. Therefore, in view of this reality, we realize that we need to centralize our actions with new principles and attitudes. This has been established in a general plan that is already known by the directors of the security forces, the chiefs of staff, the officers, the noncommissioned officers, and the agents. They know the orientation that we are now giving to the functions and the work of public security.

The security forces have played a prominent role not only in the fight against common crime but also against subversion. You must remember that public security was the first to confront the situation of subversion and even more delicate, that of terrorism. At one time, public security assumed the role of confronting everything related with the struggle against subversion and terrorism in the country. Naturally, there came a time when the military forces joined this struggle. This is when the military forces, especially the joint general staff, took over the leadership of this antisubversive struggle when it could no longer be handled solely by the public security forces.

We have also kept in mind another reality. It is a reality that must be accepted and clearly expressed. It is the fact that through the work, procedures, and behavior of many members of the security forces, their public image had deteriorated. That is why beginning on 1 June, there is a new guideline so that through the service and the attitude of each of the members of the public security they can improve their image and develop among the community affection and recognition of the sacrifice and work of public security. [end recording]

This was part of the statement by Deputy Public Security Minister Lopez Nuila regarding the activity and situation of the security forces. He held the news conference in the Armed Forces General Staff office.

FDR-FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DIALOGUE POSITION

PA072030 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Communique issued by the FDR-FMLN on 7 December in San Salvador]

[Text] Communique to the Salvadoran people. The FDR-FMLN of El Salvador hereby informs the working class and peasants, teachers and students, professionals and technicians, small-and medium-sized businessmen, the honest military in the Salvadoran Armed Forces, the activists, and revolutionary fighters of El Salvador of our position on the dialogue with the Salvadoran Government.

1. The meeting in Ayagualo: The second dialogue meeting held in Ayagualo on 30 November, advanced the difficult process of seeking a global political solution of the conflict in our fatherland. In Ayagualo we faced a more complex and difficult situation than in La Palma. We faced two projects based upon different analyses of the national problems, and the discussion of the first concrete agreements in the search for peace.

2. The perspectives of the dialogue: the hasty attitude of engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte in rejecting our proposal for a political solution, based upon an unconscious and [word indistinct] examination of unconstitutionality, he darkened the possibilities of peace, and reinforced the position of the most reactionary sectors of private enterprise [words indistinct]. His refusal to admit that at some time during the process we should discuss the problem of the integration of the two armies currently existing in El Salvador, is contradictory to the recognition that he has made in various forms, of the existence of the revolutionary army as a fundamental reality in the country's situation. To refuse to accept such a reality would be to deny the very existence of the war, and therefore deny the real possibilities of the search for peace.

Duarte's intention to reduce the dialogue to the imposition of his peace proposal, which evidently does not take into account the most asphyxiating realities of the war and the country's most important problems, is negative and also contradictory.

After La Palma, where he was more understanding, Duarte pointed out that no side can unilaterally impose its own proposal. Meanwhile, the oligarchy has begun to unleash all of its resources against the dialogue. It has again revived the old argument of the defense of the Constitution, which it has always violated, and the defense of the Army which it has always used as an instrument. However, in reality, today as yesterday the only thing they are interested in is defending their privileges [words indistinct].

The congratulations they heap on Duarte for rejecting our dialogue are not disinterested. The will and the strength of all the national sectors that support the dialogue are imposing themselves on the minority interests that block the path to peace. In fact, despite all of the difficulties, the dialogue process has been strengthened as the path to peace after La Palma and Ayagualo.

3. Our front's will for peace: At this difficult time, when the confrontation over our understandings and the possibilities have been emphasized, our front the FDR-FMLN considers that it is timely and necessary to reiterate to the Salvadoran people our sincere desire for peace. We have presented a proposal that discusses without ambiguities or evasions, the country's basic problems. We have expressed in this proposal the willingness to make agreements within a solid framework of guarantees for the popular interests. We have proposed a principle of gradualness and realism, by leaving the fundamental aspects for more advanced phases of the dialogue in which the necessary political bases for their confirmation will be established.

In Ayagualo we made small agreements but of great historical meaning, with the government delegation. In fulfillment of these agreements we inform the people in a concrete manner of the following.

4. We call on all national sectors: The establishment of the dialogue is an accomplishment for the people, and at the same time the success of the dialogue process is the hope of all the democratic and patriotic forces in the country. Our front considers that only with the active and organized participation of all the people can we advance in the dialogue process.

The proposals of the government and our fronts, the FDR-FMLN, have been made public. We make a call to all organized sectors of the country to demand their participation and free expression of their positions on the political solution to the national crisis. Our fronts reiterate their unalterable decision to do everything possible to make the dialogue yield concrete and productive results until we achieve peace with independence and justice, which our people so desire.

[Signed] General Command of the FMLN, Executive Committee of the FDR, San Salvador 7 December 1984

FARABUNDO MARTI ATTACKS DUARTE TRIP TO U.S.

PA071519 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The puppets will visit their Yankee masters. It was announced this week that President Jose Napoleon Duarte; Supreme Court President Francisco Guerrero; assassin Roberto D'Aubuisson, the head of the death squads; Maria Julia Castillo; and General Eugenio Vides Casanova will visit the United States. They are the representatives and defenders of the oligarcy's interests. They are those directly responsible for promoting the war policy the Americans are imposing on our people. The puppets are heading the call of their Yankee masters. The puppets are going there to receive orders from the imperialists to increase war and genocide in our homeland.

What new plans of war, lies, and demagoguery will Engineer Duarte and his companions receive? What new and obscure crimes will the archcriminal D'Aubuisson hatch at the CIA offices? How many dollars will this group receive in exchange for our sovereignty? Today, Duarte shows less respect than ever for our sovereignty. Today, the gringo interference in our homeland can be proven more than ever. The visit to the United States of the leaders of the three branches of the government, together with the defense minister and the criminal D'Aubuisson, does not bring any hopes for peace for our people. The Salvadoran people know very well that the willingness for war lives in the obscure minds of gringo leaders and that it is reproduced and developed in the minds and plans of the Salvadoran puppet leaders.

The people can expect nothing good from this visit. Duarte will come back announcing more dollars for military aid. Guerrero will return with new ideas to continue mocking our people's cry for justice and releasing criminals of the stature of Lopez Sibrian [Salvadoran army officer allegedly involved in murder of two U.S. advisers in 1981] under a fake legality. D'Aubuisson will refine his torture and murder techniques with new CIA instructions and will bring more ideas on how to massacre our people. Castillo will bring new ideas to legalize the delivery of our sovereignty to the Yankee masters and the insatiable oligarchic exploiters.

After the political defeat suffered by Duarte's puppet regime in Ayagualo, after his willingness for war against the people was uncovered, and after defeat and more defeats in the military sphere, such as those of El Salto and Zacatecoluca, the lackeys are running to their Yankee masters. The turncoats do not want to understand that the path to peace must be taken here, in El Salvador, and that the conflict will not be solved by running for help and asking for more dollars to finance the war.

Let the puppets run to their masters. Let them run to claim their reward for defending the interests of the Yankees and the oligarchs and massacring and exploiting our people. Our people already know who is fighting for their interests. Our people expect no good from Duarte, Guerrero, Castillo, Vides Casanova, and the assassin D'Aubuisson.

Very soon our people will learn of the new plans and maneuvers of the puppet leaders. They are receiving orders from their Yankee masters. We will soon learn what new excuses Duarte is using to continue selling our sovereignty to the U.S. empire. In the meantime, in view of his responsility in the country's conflict, Duarte continues to cling to a false and hypocritical framework of constitutionality and a sovereignty which is being trampled on, marred, and violated by the gringos.

'DEATH SQUAD MEMBER' EXECUTED BY REBEL COMMANDOS

PA090135 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Dispatches from San Salvador have reported the execution by rebel commandos of Efrain Aristides Figueroa, a member of the death squads and a sworn enemy of the workers. Figueroa was personnel chief of the Electric Light Company of El Salvador, CAESS. This person had been linked to the criminal Salvadoran National Agency for Special Services and was held responsible for many abuses and crimes against the workers.

Further information received from the Salvadoran capital reports that guerrilla commandos attacked installations of the Honduran Embassy in San Salvador, protesting the submissiveness of Suazo Cordova to the intervention plans of Ronald Reagan. The action was also in protest of the intervention of Honduran troops in Salvadoran territory in support of operations by the dictatorship.

HONDURAS

EDITORIAL ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

PA082212 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Dec 84 p 6

[Editorial: "New Honduran Viewpoint on U.S. Military Base"]

[Text] The delegates negotiating with the United States what was euphemistically described as a review of the 1954 bilateral military agreement had not yet returned to Honduras when spokesmen for the Reagan administration described the Honduran proposal as "unrealistic."

However the Honduran delegation, which was headed by Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, secretary of state for the Presidential Office, and Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the Joint Armed Forces General Staff, gave the impression that there had been some progress in the negotiations that, according to reports, will be resumed in Tegucigalpa. Before leaving the country, our delegates left no doubt about the possibility of negotiating a permanent U.S. base in Honduras. However, in the wake of talks in Washington, it is said flatly that there was never any attempt to make such a proposal. In addition, discussion of that idea was reportedly not included in the agenda.

"I do not like grapes anyway," the fox would say, because the main focus of this issue is apparently on economic aspects, and military and development aid. This is not well received by U.S. citizens either; they advocate giving twice as much aid to El Salvador as that given to our country becuase that country is waging a civil war and we are not. In sum, we are witnessing another failure of Honduran diplomacy and a demonstration of the misconception of Central American and domestic problems on the part of the government that sold the country's birthrights to classic U.S. opportunism for a plate of lentils. For example, there is talk about a permanent military base in exchange for a few more dollars, without realizing that Honduras is already a permanent U.S. military base, although different from those existing in European or Middle Eastern countries.

The idea is actually to disguise U.S. military installations in Honduras -- Palmerola, Puerto Castilla, San Lorenzo, (Cerro La Mole), El Aguacate, La Mosquitia, Jamastran, Quimistan, and so on -- as "facilities," to turn our territory into a huge military base that can be used whenever the United States deems it necessary.

The permanent presence of U.S. soldiers in Honduras is not necessary, nor even desirable, to the United States. It is skillfully disguised with permanent joint military maneuvers including the "Big Pine," "King's Guardian," and "Grenadier" exercises (all with English names to prevent confusion). Moreover, an interruption of those maneuvers would not constitute a problem either.

Should it become necessary, U.S. soldiers could be deployed to Honduras from Florida or Fort Bragg, arriving in a few hours. In addition, our territorial waters are at the disposal of the U.S. Navy. U.S. bombers can arrive in Honduras in 15 minutes and avail themselves of fuel and ammunition to attack any chosen target in Central America and the Caribbean.

Therefore, why complicate our lives by establishing a base subjected to special rules that would bring about diplomatic complications and problems within the U.S. Congress itself, when according to the new military argot, Honduras is a simple way station? What is regrettable about all this is that the Honduran Government did not even realize what it was giving away during the famous "concession [facilidades]" in the corollaries to the 1954 agreements.

In a way, a new viewpoint regarding a permanent U.S. military base is taking shape in Honduras which, of course, need not be dismantled under an agreement such as that of the Contadora type. First, it appears to be national, although it is certainly not so. In addition, it does not constitute a visible or physical occupation except during the most important moment: when it is actually used.

Therefore, another question comes up: Would the United States be willing to give up an important gift that ensures them strategic control of the Caribbean without political, economic, verification, or supervision problems or low maintnenance costs? There is yet another question: How strong is the power of the Armed Forces' rallying movement to sway the government's political decisions and to regain lost ground given that its negotiators still advocate the policy followed by former Armed Forces Chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez: that coexistence between Honduras and Sandinist Nicaragua is impossible? Does this mean war?

As a whole, the problem of the review of the 1954 agreement is seen from an obsolete viewpoint; in other words, in a "unrealstic" way. It requires a more agile and active diplomacy without prejudices and based on national interest, not on the East-West confrontation which is being used as an effective (?source of speculation).

JOINT DECLARATION ON COMMERCE ISSUED WITH MEXICO

PA062339 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Joint declaration issued by the Governments of Honduras and Mexico in Tegucigalpa on 3 December at the end of Mexican Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes' visit; read by Mexican Under Secretary of Planning Rene Villarreal -- recorded]

[Text] In the city of Tegucigalpa on 3 December, on the occasion of the signing of a partial agreement between the Honduran and Mexican Governments, the Honduran secretary of economy and commerce and the Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development agreed to issue the following declaration:

They reaffirmed the will to strengthen economic and commercial links that have traditionally existed between the two countries, and, to this effect, they pledged to continue promoting bilateral exchanges. Both governments, honoring the Latin American integrationist tradition expressed in the Montevideo Treaty of 1980 and reaffirmed in the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action have expressed their highest interest in signing the partial agreement that is being formalized today, through which they hope to cooperate in order to promote and support their exports so as to contribute to the reactivation of their respective economies.

This declaration reaffirms the entire text of the pact signed in Mexico City by the representatives of the Honduran and Mexican Governments on 24 May 1984 and emphasizes the following features of that pact, among others: tariff and non-tariff preferential treatments, safeguard clauses, prerequisites established by the Latin American Integration Association, [ALADI] and communication for implementation of the agreement and exploitation of trade in the border area, so that in the short term the spirit of cooperation between the two countries will be translated into important bases of commercial exchange.

To ensure that the agreement signed today will always be dynamic and will accomplish its stated objectives, it is agreed that Mexico, through its Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development, will issue the import permits for the products described in Annex 1 of this agreement and will seek ways to ensure the implementation of flexible and expeditious administrative procedures to favor such imports. Effective on this date, the Department of Foreign Commerce of the Honduran Secretariat of Economy and Commerce will issue the appropriate import permits, and the General Directorate of Economic Negotiations and International Affairs of Mexico's Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development will be in charge of supervising the application of other commercial aspects related to the present agreement.

It is hereby stated that the products mentioned in the present agreement are not exclusive of others that Mexico may need and that Honduras can offer in normal competitive conditions within the framework of Mexico's normal import policies. However, when Mexico receives offers of such products on equal terms from various countries it will try to give priority to offers from Honduras, from relatively less-developed ALADI member-countries, and from those countries in which it signs similar agreements. They equally agree to take the necessary steps for the mixed commission mentioned in the agreement to start its operations in the shortest possible time and to formulate measures to improve implementation of the agreement.

Both governments pledge to provide support facilities to commercial missions and delegations and to commercial fairs and exhibits held within the two countries. Both countries stated their understanding of the need to sponsor complementary economic cooperation and the financing of their exports and joint investments in areas of common interest. The two countries agreed to engage in negotiations on payments and to sign financial agreements in support of trade between Honduras and Mexico.

The Governments of Honduras and Mexico recognize the part that has been played by the IDB in strengthening the trade relations of its member-countries, and they reaffirm their confidence that they will continue to receive the technical and financial support of that important agency.

The Government of Honduras, through its secretary of economy and commerce, wishes to emphasize that the efforts being made in compliance with the Quito Declaration and the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America, Cadesca, have been well received by the Central American countries and have an objective economic expression in the agreement that goes into effect today.

Hector Hernandez, Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development, reiterates the Mexican Government's interest in further strengthening its cooperation with the Latin American and Caribbean countries to broaden mutual trade flows and to continue to analyze formulas of rapprochement that permit the brother countries of this Latin American area to strengthen their economies so as to confront and provide an answer to the economic crisis which burdens the economies of developing countries. In the same manner, he reiterates Mexico's feeling of friendship toward Honduras and reaffirms his belief that a climate of peace and social stability is indispensable to the Central American countries' economic progress.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, Central District, 3 December 1984

[Signed] Juan Miguel Orellano Maldonado, Honduran Secretary for Economy and Commerce, and Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA VIEWS MEETING WITH HISPANIC CONGRESSMEN

PA090321 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0138 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Press conference by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta and commander of the revolution, after meeting with Hispanic members of the U.S. Congress at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ...concerned over the Central American problems, particularly those posed between the United States and Nicaragua. First of all, we noted the brevity of the visit and the importance of their coming to Nicaragua in the future for a longer period of time to talk not only with us and leaders of other political groups, opponents of the FSLN, but also with the Nicaraguan people to learn about the realities in Nicaragua and the process of change underway in the country. We found them receptive to this proposal, and they will return to Nicaragua for this direct contact with the Nicaraguan people.

The most important part of this [words indistinct] that we emphasized that all the problems created inside Nicaragua stem from the U.S. attitude of aggression against us. If there is presently a country that has every right to defend itself against aggression by a foreign power, that country is Nicaragua, particularly if one takes into account that the International Court of Justice [words indistinct] pronounced itself on the demand filed by Nicaragua. That is, nobody doubts that Nicaragua is the victim of aggression from a world power, namely the United States of America.

Every country in the world [words indistinct] to declare a state of emergency. Nicaragua is experiencing an emergency situation, and that is why there are emergency laws. Of course, [words indistinct] affect the normality in the country. It affects the efforts being carried out in all aspects for the broad and deep establishment of democracy in Nicaragua. It has forced us to impose some restrictions on the news media. All of these restrictions, all of the (?emergency measures) would disappear the moment the cause of those emergency measures, the U.S. aggression, disappeared.

We pointed out the importance of increasing efforts at this time by the U. S. Congress, by the U.S. [word indistinct] most concerned about the situation between the United States and Nicaragua, to negotiate an agreement between the United States and Nicaragua, an agreement that will be realistic and very concrete, that will give security to Nicaragua, which is constantly threatened by the U.S. policy, and that will establish a framework of mutual security for the United States and Nicaragua.

We think this should be the main emphasis. There must be emphasis on this [word indistinct] very important. It must be kept in mind that on Monday, 10 December, there will be a new round of talks in Manzanillo. Once again, the Nicaraguan Government delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco will be in Manzanillo. (?The talks) will be on 10 and 11 December in Manzanillo, where Nicaragua will maintain its position of seeking a political and peaceful solution to the problems between the United States and Nicaragua. I also wanted to state that [words indistinct] the representatives gave us some gifts from U.S. Hispanic children to Nicaraguan children. We expressed thanks on behalf of the Nicaraguan children, who have been direct victims of the U.S. Government's policy of aggression.

[Question] What was the response of the congressmen to your discussion of the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague?

[Ortega] Well, it was an exchange of opinions [words indistinct]. We did not go beyond [words indistinct]. It was a very general exchange in which [words indistinct]. In the specific case of the court, we did not (?obtain their view), although we know that they have always [words indistinct] and I think one of the representatives there had some participation [words indistinct].

[Question] Why have the Nicaraguan authorities prevented the departure from the country of at least 20 leaders of the Democratic Coordinating Board?

[Ortega] No one is prevented from leaving. Regulations have been established because there had been many multiple visas. Order has been established (?with regard to) the multiple visas [words indistinct]. There have been other cases of some people who did not have their papers in order to leave the country: their passports and documents. This has been the reason for some people's delays in leaving Nicaragua. However, (?no one) is prevented from leaving or entering our country.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of CBS. Some congressmen expressed great concern about [words indistinct]. How did you reply to those concerns [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] Regarding the issue of pluralism that the U.S. Administration uses to attack the Nicaraguan revolution, we spoke a little about the reality of Nicaragua, about the reality of the composition of the Nicaraguan society in economic and political terms. I think that reality shows quite conclusively that there is pluralism in Nicaragua.

Regarding the questions about the mass [words indistinct]. The broadcast of a mass is not prohibited. A mass can be broadcast. However, there are regulations about political speeches by priests. There are no regulations on a mass. A mass can be [words indistinct]. There is no problem in this regard.

They logically expressed their concerns because the reports that reach the United States [words indistinct] pluralism, democracy, and social peace are elements that [words indistinct] when there is stability [words indistinct]. Nicaragua is the victim of military and economic aggression. Therefore, [words indistinct] the effort of Nicaragua to consolidate pluralism.

Despite this, we continue to advance. We have just held elections that demonstrated (?pluralism) in Nicaragua. We emphasized that in the Nicaraguan elections no political party was prohibited from participating, unlike the situation in other countries [words indistinct]. Therefore, we see that pluralism is linked to the element of aggression [words indistinct].

[Question] Commander, I would like to know if the Manzanillo talks have passed to the [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] the talks in Manzanillo, we cannot talk about an agreement. What has been demonstrated is the Nicaraguan Government's willingness to seek a political solution with the United States in a framework that is reasonable for both sides. This is what we have defended and will continue to defend in Manzanillo.

[Question] Commander, when is the actual constitutional process going to begin based on the new constitution, so that all sectors know what to expect?

[Ortega] We have to wait until the National Constituent Assembly is installed, and it will be up to the Sandinist wing in the assembly to promote talks with political and economic sectors not represented in the assembly.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Soviet ships bringing arms to Nicaragua, among which are combat planes?

[Ortega] All I can say is that when President Reagan make such remarks he is doing so arbitrarily, even in a calculated manner, as part of a plan aimed at conditioning the U.S. public to accept military actions against Nicaragua. It is part of a plan aimed at presenting Nicaragua as being engaged in an arms and militarist race and being a threat to the United States in order to justify an aggression at any time against Nicaragua. I am sure that U.S. espionage services certainly keep President Reagan well informed, and he knows that his remarks are unfounded. When he stands in front of a microphone and makes such statements, he knows that he is lying. For what purpose? To condition the U.S. public to accept any criminal action launched against Nicaragua, either an air attack or any other type of intervention.

Some U.S. news media have been making reports contributing to such a possible action when they report about Nicaragua's having equipment to counter chemical weapons. Instead of saying that Nicaragua has the equipment to defend itself against any U.S. aggression, the media is manipulating the news to make the U.S. people believe that Nicaragua has the equipment to launch an attack with chemical weapons against a neighbor. These reports are fed to the U.S. public, who could really believe that Nicaragua is a threat to U.S. security and to the other Central American countries.

[Question] One of the banners of the Sandinist revolution is political pluralism. As a matter of fact the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has had during the past 5 years and still has representatives of various political trends. Are there going to be substantial changes in the next administration?

[Ortega] We have said that it is going to be necessary for the government that will assume power on 10 January to make some changes. However, these changes will be made with efficiency and in a practical manner by the government. Regarding the participation in the government of persons belonging to other political parties, that is no problem. Anyone who has the capacity to work for the government based on his technical and administrative capacity, not politics, can do so. The people who are currently working for the government and who qualify for the positions they are holding will continue working for the new government. We are going to appoint new personnel based on technical and administrative capacity, regardless of politics. Thank you.

JESUITS EXPEL EDUCATION MINISTER FROM ORDER

NC101206 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Vatican City, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Father Fernando Cardenal, Nicaragua's Jesuit education minister, has been expelled from the Society of Jesus, the order announced today.

Father Johannes Gerhard said that the minister had been advised of the move last week. He had been formally warned in July that his position as minister was "incompatible with his condition as a Jesuit." In August, the Vatican gave Father Cardenal and three other Jesuit members of Nicaragua's Sandinist leadership on ultimatum to choose between the order and their political posts.

ARDE ASKS OAS TO REOPEN CONSULTATION SESSION

PA080330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0241 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 7 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, today asked the OAS to reopen the 1979 foreign ministers' consultative session to force the Nicaraguan Government to fulfill its pledge to establish democracy. In its session of 23 June 1979, the OAS approved the immediate and definite replacement of the Anastasio Somoza regime. According to the anti-Sandinists, this is the only item of the four included in the OAS resolution that has been fulfilled.

In addition, the OAS had asked for the installation of a democratic government that included the main groups opposing the Somoza regime. This government should "reflect the free will of the Nicaraguan people." Furthermore, the OAS agreement stipulated that the new government should guarantee respect for the personal rights "of all Nicaraguans, without exception." Finally, it was agreed that the new government would hold free elections "as soon as possible" for the establishment of a truly democratic government that could "guarantee peace and justice."

The signatories of the ARDE request delivered to Fernando Bravo, OAS delegate in Costa Rica, belong to the directorate of the ARDE faction loyal to Eden Pastora.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO MEET WITH MISURASATA

PA082111 Rome IPS in Spanish 0309 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Managua, 7 Dec (ANN) -- The Nicaraguan Government will try to "resolve the situation of military confrontation" created by the Indian organization Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion said today before leaving for Colombia. Carrion heads a delegation that will negotiate a "cease-fire" this weekend with Miskito leader Brooklyn Rivera in talks to be held in Bogota.

There will be no conditions for stable and lasting peace so long as there are "armed groups outside the national authorities," Carrion said minutes before boarding the airplane. Carrion, also a member of the National Directorate of the FSLN, said that the topic of the Miskito communities' autonomy will not be discussed at this meeting.

Two days ago the revolutionary government created a national commission, presided over by Carrion, to prepare a bill on the autonomy of the Indian communities of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast. The commission, Carrion explained, will meet with all of the interested sectors (Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, Creoles, and mestizos) and later present the bill to the National Assembly that will be installed next 9 January. On Rivera's participation in the preparation of the bill of autonomy, Carrion said that it would be possible, "to the extent that the military situation is solved." Carrion said that Rivera, in contrast with other armed counterrevolutionaries, has said that he is not out to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution.

Carrion explained that according to the Miskito leader, his banner is the recovery of the rights of the ethnic groups of the Atlantic coast. "If, in fact, Rivera seeks the well-being of the ethnic groups of the Atlantic coast there will be no obstacles to reaching an agreement with him," the Sandinist leader said.

The success of the talks with Rivera would facilitate the repatriation of the more than 10,000 Miskito refugees in Honduras and Costa Rica, Carrion said, also stating that the United States is not interested in an agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and the Misurasata. For this reason, Carrion said, Rivera was arrested in Honduras when he arrived there a few days ago to meet with the refugees in that country. Honduras is the main base of operations for the group led by Steadman Fagoth known as Misura [Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas] and affiliated with the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, an organization formed by former Somozist guards and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The talks with Rivera began 2 months ago in New York and continued in Nicaragua during a 10-day visit Rivera made to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan delegation also includes Commanders Lumberto Campbell and William Ramirez, FSLN leaders on the Atlantic coast, and Mirna Cuhnigan, of Miskito origin and a minister assigned by the government to the northern Zelaya region.

BOGOTA PAPER INTERVIEWS PASTORA ABOUT M-19 DEAD

PA071242 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p 6 A

[Text] While the 19 April Movement [M-19] flatly denied the alleged death of 46 of its guerrillas in Nicaragua in a confrontation with members of the Costa Rican [as published] movement Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], Eden Pastora said that the bodies were burned to prevent an epidemic.

In a telephone conversation with EL TIEMPO, Pastora said that they only obtained the identification of Colombian guerrilla Alfredo Landero, 32 years old from Medellin, who died in one of the battles last week in El Serrano, Nueva Segovia Department in Nicaragua. According to Pastora, the ARDE combatants found alongside Landero's body identification card No 114,169 issued in Bogota. According to the National Civil Registry, the card really belongs to Jose Ulises Beltran Garzon and was issued on 12 November 1953.

Juan Nunez, ARDE spokesman who also spoke to this newspaper, indicated that a group of journalists was sent to El Serrano on Monday to personally confirm the death of 46 M-19 guerrillas who traveled earlier this year to support the Sandinist struggle. Questioned about this, an M-19 spokesman denied that Alfredo Landero was ever a member of the organization. Meanwhile, the Army intelligence said that the allegedly dead M-19 guerrillas had been in Nicaragua since the victory of the Sandinist revolution. The military spokesman also disclosed that some guerrillas who had traveled with people from Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru had been expelled from Nicaragua because they had disrupted the peace by joining unions in Managua.

The M-19 spokesman insisted that it is possible that there might still be M-19 guerrillas fighting in Nicaragua as part of their guerrilla warfare training which began in Cuba and included, among others, Carmenza Londono, "La Chiqui." She participated in the occupation of the Dominican Embassy and was killed in combat in El Choco on 25 April 1981.

The ARDE spokesman confirmed that according to his identification card, Landero was born on 27 August 1955 in Medellin, Colombia. He entered Nicaragua last year with a group of 150 foreign guerrillas, mostly Latin Americans. Pastora said that the number of dead, which was initially estimated at 36, increased because many died in the battle zone from lack of medicine. "In the long run this could have caused an epidemic so we had to burn the bodies."

Pastora's dialogue with EL TIEMPO from San Jose, Costa Rica was as follows:

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, is there something new today about the death of the M-19 guerrillas?

[Pastora] Yes. We have only been able to identify one of the dead: Alfredo Landero from Medellin. He was 32 years old. With his body, we found identification card No 114,169 issued in Bogota. There are not other details about this person.

[Reporter] What about the other casualties?

[Pastora] They have not yet been identified by us. They were youths between 20 and 25 years old. Our combatants report that they were wearing arm bands of both the M-19 and the Managua guerrilla movements.

[Reporter] The M-19 in Colombia denies the report. Do you have proof?

[Pastora] Just our word. What is more, we sent a group of journalists to confirm our reports first hand.

[Reporter] You said that you could provide the identifications today.

[Pastora] That is right but I repeat, our men called us and confirmed that they had burned the bodies with their uniforms. Landero's identification card is the only thing left.

[Reporter] Do you have photographs of the dead guerrillas?

[Pastora] I am not sure. It is possible. We have to wait for the arrival of the combatants from that area. What I am sure of is that there is an identification card of the person I previously mentioned.

[Reporter] It is believed that the number of casualties you announced is very exaggerated.

[Pastora] It might initially seem so, but the report is so true that we even have information and photographs of the three Sandinist Defense Committee members who were captured in combat. They are Paula Orozco, Ines Orozco, and Luis Lopez.

[Reporter] Did these persons tell you something about the M-19 guerrillas?

[Pastora] Yes, that they had joined them more than 6 months ago. They also said they never saw female M-19 guerrillas, but that they saw the bodies and many wounded.

[Reporter] Why did you take so long in releasing the report?

[Pastora] Because fighting is still taking palce in the area and our men had been unable to come out to report the results of the latest confrontations.

[Reporter] Then can't you get photographs of the dead M-19 members?

[Pastora] No, it is impossible. If you want you can come and we will gladly show you the area so you can confirm our reports. We are not making up anything.

[Reporter] Can we get a copy of the identification card?

[Pastora] With pleasure. Just set up the means so we can send it.

[Reporter] What happened with the meeting you were going to hold in San Jose to evaluate the results of the action in El Serrano?

[Pastora] The results were as we expected: a new victory. That is all I can tell you. Now I must hang up because I am leaving for Miami.

PPSC'S DIAZ ADVOCATES BETTER CHURCH RELATIONS

PA072232 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Mauricio Diaz has asked the government junta to authorize broadcasting of masses celebrated by Msgr Obando y Bravo. During the "Direct Line" program last night, Diaz, who is secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], sought three things from the government: 1) He asked that Sunday masses celebrated by Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo be broadcast by radio; 2) He demanded that Radio Catolica radio equipment missing from the customs office be returned; and 3) He demanded that the Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements [Minvah] lift the ban imposed on the Catholic Church's building more churches. Diaz insisted that the changes should be made to promote better relations between the church and state.

[Begin Diaz recording] There are some specific matters that have to be considered. Relations between the church and state should be improved [words indistinct]. In the first place, we deem it advisable that Minvah lift the ban on the Catholics' building more churches in Managua. We think this is an entirely arbitrary decision, and the Catholics have the right to erect more buildings. Of course, ours is a very broad Constitution. Just as we talk with the authorities of the various [word indistinct], these authorities talk with the representatives of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Nicaraguan Coordinating Board, and others [words indistinct].

At any rate, we have maintained very close relations. The idea this time was not to receive any specific instructions of the FLSN [words indistinct]. It is important for a party like the PPSC to have participated in this electoral campaign. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S DOHLUS, DELEGATION

Received by Castro

FL071230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, yesterday received Comrade Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] of Germany, who is in our country heading a delegation from the GDR, invited by the Communist Party of Cuba. At the meeting, which was held in a fraternal friendly atmosphere, aspects of the international situation that are of mutual interest and the present state of relations between our two parties were discussed.

Further Report

LD072344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Havana, 7 Dec (ADN) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, received in Havana today for a friendly talk Horst Dohlus, the head of the delegation of the SED Central Committee which is staying in Cuba. Dohlus is a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Horst Dohlus conveyed to the leading representative of socialist Cuba the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The greetings were equally cordially reciprocated by Fidel Castro.

In an exchange of views, Horst Dohlus reported that the GDR's working people have contributed high-production performances to mark the GDR's 35th anniversary to a significant extent to strengthening socialism and consolidating peace. This is all the more important because the international situation continues to be made extremely tense as a result of the dangerous policy of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

The GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states, is making an active contribution to averting the danger of war created by the confrontation and arms escalation policy of the United States.

Horst Dohlus said that it is being made clear in many initiatives by the working people reacting to the decision to convene the 11th SED congress for April 1986 that they will prepare for the congress with new, top performances to strengthen their socialist fatherland.

Fidel Castro expressed thanks for the information and said that the people of Cuba are mobilizing all their efforts in order to make a significant contribution in 1985 in preparation for the third PCC congress, convened for December 1985, to fulfilling the decisions of the second party congress. The results of the recent national energy conference were of great significance for socialist Cuba's planned economic development.

At the same time, the PCC and all the people are making great efforts in order to avert the danger to peace created by U.S. imperialist through its aggressive activities.

In this connection the head of the SED delegation referred to Erich Honecker's conclusion at the ninth SED Central Committee meeting to the effect that in view of the escalated policy of intervention and threats of the United States toward the states of Central America, the GDR attaches particular importance to relations with the Republic of Cuba.

Fidel Castro and Horst Dohlus were in agreement in stressing that it is more necessary than ever before to mobilize world public opinion against the adventurist policy of the United States, as expressed in its intervention policy toward Nicaragua, and to make an important contribution to the preservation of world peace. The two politicians confirmed the standpoint that the problems in the Central American region can only be resolved through negotiations. They gave their agreement to the full contents of the new proposals for negotiations by Konstantin Chernenko to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and stressed that it is now up to the United States to react positively to this.

During the meeting, the partners in the talks expressed their satisfaction with the high level of relations between the SED and the PCC. The two parties are determined to develop and deepen these close and fraternal relations.

Jose Ramon Machado, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba; and Bruno Mahlow, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, took part in the talks.

The delegation ended its visit to the Republic of Cuba today.

Trade Protocol Signed

FL071330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Trade valued at approximately R500 million, equivalent to a seven percent increase over the preceding year, is provided for in the 1985 [Cuba-GDR] trade protocol signed in Havana. The protocol was signed by Jose de la Funente and Dieter Lemke, Cuban and GDR vice ministers of foreign trade, respectively.

The agreement demonstrates the degree of economic integration that exists between the two countries. Cuba will basically export raw and refined sugar, nickel, fresh and processed citrus fruits, torula yeast, honey, coffee, leaf tobacco, and medicines. The GDR will provide Cuba with machinery and equipment, textiles, fertilizers, chemical products, food products, toys, consumer goods, medicines, and other products.

Chemical Plant Agreement Signed

FL080215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The GDR will provide Cuba an oxygen and argon plant which will be installed in Palmira Municipality in Cienfuegos as it was established in an agreement signed today at the Triton Hotel in Havana. The signing of the agreement was presided over by Siegfried Hanne, GDR state secretary and deputy minister of Chemical Industry and by Hector Casals, Cuba's vice minister of Basic Industry.

SPORTS COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

FL071930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A cooperation accord on sports matters has been signed between Cuba and the Soviet Union by Reinaldo Gonzalez, vice president of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER], and by Anatoliy Ivanovich Kolesov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's sports committee.

The document covers an extensive program of exchanges in sports, and in the exchange of technical and skilled construction workers to build sports related buildings and equipment in the two countries.

Also discussed at the ceremony was the completion of the 1984 cooperation plan, and underscored was the importance of solidarity on the position of the retention of amateur status and the non commercialization of sports.

RODRIGUEZ, ZAMBIAN MINISTER MEET ON COOPERATION

FL071550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Zambia's Minister of National Planning and Development Henry Meebelo. At the meeting they discussed the results of bilateral talks on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the steps which have been taken to form an intergovernmental cooperation committee between the two countries, and other matters of interest.

NIGERIA'S OBASANJO CONTINUES PROGRAM OF VISITS

FL071500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has explained important aspects of Cuban educational dynamics to Olusegun Obasanjo, former chief of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Obasanjo is continuing his program of visiting installations of social and economic interest and meeting with Cuban leaders. The distinguished visitor also received information on public health programs during his visit to the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, Havana. The former chief of state of Nigeria also visited the Valles de Picadura Genetic Plant, in Havana Province.

CAPE VERDE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL080232 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] A delegation from the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and of Cape Verde (PAIGC) has arrived in our country to attend the 5th Cuba-Cape Verde intergovernment cooperation session. Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, PAIGC Politburo member, is heading the delegation. He was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Lester Rodriguez, vice president of the State Committee of Economic Cooperation (CECE).

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS END OF TALKS WITH U.S.

FL081200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Ministry has issued the following press release. On Wednesday, 5 December, the third round of talks regarding immigration matters between representatives of the governments of Cuba and the United States ended in New York. As in preceding talks, the Cuban delegation was headed by Comrade Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister, and the U.S. delegation was headed by Mr Marshal Kozak, State Department legal advsior. The talks took place in an atmosphere of seriousness and mutual respect. A future meeting between the two delegations is expected to be held soon.

'Some Progress' in Talks Noted

PA071944 Rome IPS in Spanish 1651 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Havana, 7 Dec (IPS) -- Sources close to the Cuban Foreign Ministry said today that the Cuban talks with the United States on the subject of immigration, which ended yesterday in New York, were carried out in a "serious atmosphere" on Washington's part.

The unofficial statement, which said that the third round of negotiations, which lasted a week, was encouraging, broke the silence that had surrounded the negotiations.

According to the sources, the United States is willing to resume normal immigration relations with Cuba, suspended since 1980, as well as to hold a fourth round of negotiations, the date and site of which has not yet been revealed. The Cuban media has confirmed that the central topic of the talks was the return to Cuba of some 3,000 Cubans who travelled to the United States in 1980 from the El Mariel Port, and are considered undesirable by the authorities of that country.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the concrete results of the meeting in New York, and the sources consulted, who requested that they not be identified, limited themselves to stating that there was "some progress in the negotiations." Meanwhile, the office in charge of U.S. interests in the Cuban capital also broke its silence on the subject, although not officially because, according to spokesmen, they have not received detailed information from the State Department. However, they said "we hope that everything will turn out well," without specifying in what sense, or who was most favored by the agreements made.

In diplomatic circles in the Cuban capital it has been commented that one of the topics most heatedly debated at the meeting in New York was the departure of thousands of former political prisoners and their families, who constitute a "social problem" for Cuba. Meanwhile, U.S. authorities do not seem willing to immediately accept all of the former political prisoners because, it was said, most of them are professionals and intellectuals, who would represent a "potential problem" in any country.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON U.S. MINORITIES ENDS

FL071408 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The second seminar on the situation of U.S. minorities has concluded in Havana with a final document expressing solidarity between these minorities and with the Cuban hosts and peoples of the world. More than 60 personages from the world of art, science, and the civil rights struggle who represent minority groups signed the document after 3 days of debates on the studies presented to the seminar.

The seminar studied the employment in inferior jobs and the lack of jobs suffered by U.S. minorities, the class division of society, state repression of Caribbean immigrants, and U.S. minorities' access to the U.S. political-electoral process. The seminar also debated the functions and role of art in these U.S. communities and the way in which racism basically affects U.S. youth and women.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA070301 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Dec 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is accelerating its aggressive plans against Nicaragua. It can be said that currently all elements that would be used in a direct U.S. invasion against that Central American country are ready. The weapons, men, and political measures are ready and waiting for the right moment to begin the action.

Last week Nicaraguan State Security chief Lenin Cerna charged that some 10,000 Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are getting ready to launch, in the next few days, the biggest military offensive of the year against the Sandinist revolution.

Cerna said that the mercenaries will try to make spectacular hits which will include the occupation of the cities of Esteli, in the north, and Puerto Cabezas, on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. Commander Cerna said that the objective of the counterrevolutionaries is to show that they are alive and strong in an attempt to impress their financial backers. The Nicaraguan State Security chief did not dismiss the idea that this offensive would be the first step toward a direct intervention by U.S. troops.

In its upcoming operations, the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) will use 57mm cannons, antitank weapons, and mortars of various sizes supplied to them by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States according to Cerna. The Sandinist leader charged that there are currently 4,000 counterrevolutionaries operating within Nicaragua, especially in the mountains of the north, and that another 6,000 counterrevolutionaries have been concentrated on the Honduran and Costa Rican borders.

In the area of Esteli, with some 30,000 residents and located about 100 km from Honduras, FDN commands have already infiltrated, resulting in several days of clashes with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Meanwhile, Puerto Cabezas is located some 350 km north of Managua and has approximately 20,000 residents, of which 50 percent are of Miskito origin. Cerna said that the Miskitos belonging to Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas, an ally of the counterrevolutionaries, will be responsible for trying to occupy Puerto Cabezas. Cerna also said that the EPS and the Interior Ministry's special troops are prepared to face the offensive, which is also aimed at obstructing the harvest of coffee and cotton in the northern areas. Cerna recalled that these two products bring in more than 60 percent of the country's foreign exchange.

Lenin Cerna also spoke of the armed activities carried out by the counterrevolutionaries this year, saying that hundreds of peasants have been killed and many agricultural centers have been destroyed as a result of these agressions.

The United States and its allies may be able to continue this dirty war against Nicaragua for a long time but they will never make the Nicaraguan people surrender, nor will they be able to destroy the Sandinist revolution. They will not be able to achieve this even with a direct intervention by U.S. Marines, as some U.S. Government strategists think. A U.S. landing in Nicaragua would have to confront hundreds of thousands of armed Nicaraguans determined to win. This is the truth that the imperialist ideologists refuse to admit and that their sophisticated computers cannot register.

BETANCUR, DE LA MADRID CITED ON AREA SITUATION

PA080441 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Report by Juan Roberto Loforte, PRELA correspondent in Mexico City -- recorded]

[Text] The Mexican and Colombian presidents have reaffirmed here their governments' decision to continue the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Central American conflict. During a dinner he hosted for the Colombian president, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said that there is still time to establish in the hemisphere a harmonious coexistence based on respect for the sovereignty of each nation and without any desire for hegemonic domination. Nevertheless, the Mexican president added that in Central America, peace or war is a stake as well as the respect for the Central American people's right to self-determination and independence.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur said that his government supports all peaceful solutions in Central America and condemns any position that proclaims intervention and violates the principles of free self-determination which, he said, is the clear desire of the Contadora Group.

The Mexican and Colombian presidents agreed that the current Latin American situation, especially that of Central America, has its origins in the internal problems of the countries. The roots of the Central American crisis, De la Madrid said, are found in neglect, underdevelopment, and the contradictions caused by the peoples' struggle for self-determination and social change.

Betancur, who is on a 3-day official visit to Mexico, said that the roots of the Latin American rebellion are found in the oppressive economic and social situation, as is evident in the tragedy of the Central American peoples.

President De la Madrid also expressed support for the Colombian proposal for an overall review of the instruments of the OAS so that they will effectively guarantee the principles of self-determination, nonintervention, the elimination of the threat of use of force, pluralism, and cooperation without discriminations or unjust demands of reciprocity.

1984 RICE HARVEST REPORTED TO BE 'BEST EVER'

FL081400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] We are ending the best ever rice harvest, Gustavo Veitia, the Ministry of Agriculture's national director of rice, has said on closing in Havana the 16th national technical meeting on rice, which met for 3-days at agricultural fairs. Veitia said that a record production was set this year, to surpass 11 million quintales of rice, which is one million more than what was harvested last year.

He said, though, that the situation next year will be a complex one because provinces such as Pinar del Rio and Granma have water shortages, a situation which must be controlled through an increase in the quality of preparing the soil, in planting, and making all agro-technical work more effective.

GUANTANAMO COMPLETES SUGARCANE PLANTING

FL071604 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1310 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Guantanamo Province has completed its work plan and planted cold weather sugarcane on 250.4 caballerias. The province among the first to achieve this objective the country despite a harsh drought in that region.

GRENADA

BLAIZE APPOINTS SEVEN-MEMBER CABINET

FL080042 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Dec 7, CANA -- Four lawyers will be in the seven-member Cabinet picked by Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize following last Monday's landslide general elections win here by his New National Party (NNP), authoritive sources here said tonight. Besides being prime minister, Blaize, himself an attorney, will be responsible for finance.

Educator and economist, George Brizan, widely regarded as the number two man in the NNP, will be minister of agriculture, forestry, lands, fisheries and tourism, with the legal and external affairs portfolio allocated to barrister Ben Jones. Another lawyer, Tillman Thomas, is to be named as the deputy in the Legal and External Affairs Ministry.

The Ministry of Health, Housing, Community Development and Women's Affairs will fall to attorney, Danny Williams, with his deputy being Pauline Andrew, a registered nurse-businesswoman. Former university law lecturer, Dr Francis Alexis, will become minister of labour, cooperatives, social security and local government, while Dr Keith Mitchell, a mathematics professor, will be the minister responsible for works, communications, public utilities, civil aviation and energy. The remaining portfolio of education, culture, youth affairs, and sports will be held by George McGuire, a former principal of the government-run Grenada Boys Secondary School.

The Cabinet emerged four days after the centrist NNP, a merger of three groups, won 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats in the election, the first here since 1976.

Meanwhile, the sole successful candidate for the right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), Marcel Peters, was today presented with his instrument appointing him as leader of the opposition. State-owned Radio Grenada said in a broadcast that Peters was appointed to the post by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, in accordance with the relevant section of the Constitution.

Earlier in the week Peters, as well as the political leader of the GULP, former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, announced that because of dissatisfaction with the electoral process Peters would resign his seat.

Calls for Unity

FL080130 Bridgetown CANA in English 0109 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 7, CANA -- New Prime Minister Herbert Blaize tonight appealed to Grenadians to help his four-day-old New National Party (NNP) government tackle the formidable task of restoring Grenada to a state of dignity and prosperity. In his maiden broadcast since his centrist NNP scored a landslide win in last Monday's first general elections here in eight years, the veteran attorney declared: The task before us is definitely grim.

He dwelt on the national debt, declaring that Grenada will have to spend a lot of money to pay for loans that were raised over the last five years.

So grim (is the economic situation) that 30 dollars out of every 100 dollars we earn has got to go to pay for the servicing of loans, the 66-year-old prime minister told listeners. And I am advised that next year many of these loans will mature and the grim task of repayment will become heavier and more onerous.

Fortunately, he said he had had talks here over the last three or four days with representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Venezuela, France, and China and they were all willing to help. The United States, he added, would also be raising its economic assistance level to Grenada, Blaize gave no further details.

The prime minister promised measures to cut costs and reduce wastage. He said he was reducing the size of the Cabinet to seven and streamlining the civil service.

Parliament, which was abolished by the previous Maurice Bishop government that came to power in a March 1979 coup, will reconvene for the first time since then on December 28, Blaize announced. We are determined to make Parliament the people's thing, the prime minister said. He announced that to ensure that everyone heard clearly the proceedings in the House, arrangements had been made for closed curcuit TV and live radio of the reopening of Parliament.

December 14 has been declared a public holiday to facilitate an interdenominational open air thanksgiving service to dedicate ourselves to this nation, Blaize said. He invited all political parties here to take part. We have to jointly work together to bring Grenada back to a state of dignity and prosperity, the prime minister said. One hand can't clap.

GAIRY SUPPORTERS TO PROTEST ELECTORAL 'FRAUD'

FL081746 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Dec 8, CANA -- The defeated right-wing Grenada United Labor Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy said today supporters of his party are planning a mammoth demonstration to protest alleged fraud in Monday's general election which saw the centrist coalition New National Party (NNP) scoring a crushing victory. Gairy told reporters that he had asked supporters to cool it until he had further talks with party candidates who contested the elections. The NNP won 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats.

We would not start violence in this country, but we wish the world to know that we are not satisfied, and therefore are not going to take it that much easy even though we have to kneel on the street and pray, or it becomes necessary to take up arms in defense, he added. We don't know what action that we would take, but we want the world to know that we have been cheated, he said.

Gairy, who did not contest the elections, said he believed that a special chemical was used to help erase most of the ballots cast by supporters of his GULP.

We are not accepting 36 per cent of the votes. If we had fair elections, we would be getting something like 54 to 56 per cent of the votes, and the others would have gotten less than half of the votes, to share among them, he said.

The NNP captured 58.6 per cent of the 40,953 votes cast. The GULP, which won the other [as received], secured 35.8 per cent of the votes, while the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), the Christian Democratic Labor Party (CDLP) and the tiny Grenada Federated Labor Party (CFLP) failed to make an impact on the outcome.

Gairy said the GULP would continue to remain as the only political beacon with his leadership remaining intact. He, however, responded positively to suggestions from new Prime Minster Herbert Blaize that he would be willing to hold talks with all political parties which still think they have a role to play in the future development of the island.

If we are asked to speak with Mr Blaize, we would give it a consideration. If Mr Blaize, who is the head of the party that they say has won the elections, wanted to talk with us, not with me personally, but with us the party, a delegation would meet with Mr Blaize, he said.

...I have no doubt that he'll find our party very affable with him. I believe in co-existence. I want to live with everybody regardless of their ideology or outlook in life. We want to live happily in the interest of Grenada, he added.

HAITI

ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOTTERS SAID TO BE ARRESTED

PA080327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Port au Prince 7 Dec (AFP) -- In a communique, Interior and National Defense Minister Roger Lafontant today announced that a "Marxist-Leninist" plot against Haiti's internal security has been discovered and its main agitators have been arrested by the police.

The plotters who planned the assassination of Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier and the outbreak of the "armed struggle" against the government were arrested by the national security services, the communique indicated. According to the communique, they are Lionel Laine, a member of the PNFN, a party of the opposition abroad, and engineers Innocent and Ledan of the Haitian Communist Party. "Their accomplices of the Diocesan Adult Education Institute (IDEA) and other communist militants who returned to Haiti with false travel documents, Pollux Saint Jean and Delpe," were also arrested, the communique stated.

The regions of Port au Prince, Cap Haitien (north), Port de Paix (northwest), and Gonaives (center of the country) were to be the sites of the outbreak of the armed struggle against the government. It was indicated that the police dismantled the networks in those zones.

The communique stated that those responsible for the movement "were transferred to the investigative section in accordance with the law," while the persons who were not found guilty during the preliminary investigation were released.

JAMAICA

MANLEY CONGRATULATES GRENADA'S BLAIZE

FL070018 Bridgetown CANA in English 2213 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 6, CANA -- The former Jamaica prime minister, Michael Manley, has congratulated Grenada's new leader Herbert Blaize on his "overwhelming victory" in last Monday's election but has said that democracy will not be full restored to the Grenadian people until they can govern themselves free from external control and interference.

In a cable to Prime Minister Blaize that was released here today, Manley said his People's National Party (PNP) recognised that the new leader faced a difficult task. We look forward to the restoration of the territorial integrity and full sovereignty of the Grenadian nation, the PNP leader said. Full democracy will not be truly restored until the Grenadian people are free once again to control their own destiny and govern themselves free from external control and interference. The PNP had denounced the faction of the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) that had moved against Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was ousted and slain in a coup in October 1983 but was against the U.S.-led invasion of the island that unseated the junta. The Jamaica Government supported the invasion and has 300 troops in Grenada, part of a Caribbean peacekeeping force that backs up American military personnel.

Blaize's New National Party (NNP), a three-party coalition fostered by the United States and a number of Caribbean leaders, beat the other rightist party, the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) and the leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) in the poll, capturing 14 of the 15 seats at stake.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OPPOSITION LEADER ON GRENADIAN ELECTIONS

FL071916 Bridgetown CANA in English 1849 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Dec 7, CANA — Trinidad and Tobago's opposition chief whip Nizam Mohammed, who recently visited Grenada as a member of a bi-partisan Cabinet appointed fact-finding team to define areas in which government could help that country, has joined the two daily newspapers here in welcoming the result of last Monday's general elections there. Mohammed said that the rejection of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy at the polls, convincingly won by the moderate New National Party (NNP) of ex-Chief Minister Herbert Blaize, was an act for which all Caribbean peoples should be grateful. It was the first general election in Grenada since 1976 when the repressive Gairy regime was returned to power. The NNP snapped up 14 of the 15 seats with the remaining one going to Gairy's rightist Grenada United Labour Party (GULP). Commenting on the message the NNP victory held for Trinidad and Tobago, Mohammed said that the three-party coalition win was an obvious boost for the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) here. The newly-formed opposition NAR consists of the organisation for national reconstruction, the United Labour Front, the Tapia House Movement, and the Democratic Action Congress, which recently won 11 of the 12 seats in the Tobago House of Assembly elections. The victory, Mohammed said, by a coalition of forces in Grenada following the Tobago elections now makes unity of forces the obvious direction for any political movement in the Caribbean.

The GUARDIAN newspaper in an editorial recalled its own role in condemning the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) which had overthrown Gairy in the March 13, 1979 coup and also in trying to persuade the government here to take part in the October 1983 U.S.-led military intervention to put down the Marxist junta that had seized power. We remember, the GUARDIAN said, in those early euphoric days of the NJM regime when (the late Prime Minister Maurice) Bishop became the darling of the regional press for ousting Gairy in a Cuban-assisted coup, ours was the lone voice of caution and criticism.

The EXPRESS newspaper anticipated a difficult task ahead for the new Grenadian Government and people. It apologised for the imposition of a visa requirement by government for Grenadians wishing to visit Trinidad and Tobago after the intervention. We hope that now, the paper said, when the turmoil has more or less settled, our previous neighbourly contact will be resumed. We know that Grenadians feel a certain bitterness against our isolationist policy and are anxious for these wounds to heal.

BAUXITE TO BE SENT TO USSR FOR TRACTORS

FL061602 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 6, CANA -- Guyana, which has a foreign exchange shortage, is to ship bauxite to the Soviet Union in exchange for tractors, senior government officials here said. It is not clear how much bauxite will be sent to Moscow, but this socialist republic will receive 55 Russian tractors and some spare parts.

Under the Guyana-Soviet Union deal, Guyanese farmers will receive technical support to help them make the best use of the vehicles, the officials reported. The Guyana Government is expected to use the tractors in major agricultural projects in the Mahaica/Mahaicony/Arbary area east of here.

The Forbes Burnham government has been focusing on bartering or counter-trade deals at a time when it has a major foreign exchange problem. The hard cash shortage was caused by lower than expected revenue from the major exports -- bauxite, sugar, and rice.

JAGAN DENIES CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN COALITION

FL081436 Bridgetown CANA in English 1419 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 8, CANA -- Guyana's main opposition party, the Marxist People's Progressive Party [PPP], has denied that Cuba was involved in promoting a coalition between the PPP and President Forbes Burnham's ruling People's National Congress (PNC). The denial has come from PPP boss, Dr Cheddi Jagan, in a question-and-answer interview with the weekly CATHOLIC STANDARD newspaper.

Weekly organ of the Roman Catholic diocese here, the STANDARD questioned Dr Jagan about the reported Cuban initiative following a meeting he held with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeirca during his recent official visit to Guyana. The Cuban foreign minister held separate meetings with President Burnham and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson and later had talks with Dr Jagan and other officials of the PPP. The PPP was originally responsible for establishing friendly relations between Havana and Georgetown in the early sixties.

Dr Jagan said that there was nothing particularly significant about the meeting with the Cuban foreign minister and gave the STANDARD a categorical no to a question on whether it was true that Cuba has been involved in an intermediary role aimed at bringing about a coalition between the PPP and PNC. Over recent months, as the country's social and economic problems worsened, there has been growing speculation about behind-the-scenes move to improve relations between the PNC and PPP, the two forces which have dominated Guyana's political life for almost 30 years. With the Grenada crisis of October 1983, and the earlier rupture in diplomatic ties between Havana and the Edward Seaga government in Jamaica, Georgetown is the only English-speaking Caribbean territory where Cuba currently has an embassy. Both the PPP and PNC are regarded as fraternal allies of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC). Dr Jagan told the STANDARD that Cuba's relations with the Burnham regime and the PNC were matters for the Cubans and the PNC.

So far as the PP was concerned, he added, the party has been discussing with its members whether or not to have formal talks with the PNC on programmes and policies, not on the formation of a government. At the same time, Dr Jagan added, the PPP is fully aware that solutions aimed at alleviating the sufferings of the Guyanese working people will not come about through talks alone. In this regard, he said, it is not enough to sloganeer produce or perish as the PNC has been doing.

TWO PLANS PROPOSED FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

FL081250 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Two plans have been proposed for the restoration of democracy in Suriname. Under one which was adopted on Friday by the military government in the former Dutch colony, Suriname would get a 31-member national assembly. Composed of military, union, and business leaders, its chief task would be the shaping of a new constitution.

Under an alternative plan, proposed on Friday by a union leader exiled from Suriname since 1982, the present government would step down next month to make way for a government of national unity and reconciliation. The alternate plan calls for presidential and parliamentary elections by 1986. The Dutch Government, which has cut off development aid to Suriname until democracy is restored there, says the alternate plan is in line with its own wishes for democratization.

Government Accepts Recommendations

PA081416 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1252 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Paramaribo, 8 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Surinamese Government, appointed by the military, has announced that it has accepted recommendations calling for a transition to democracy. This transition will begin on 1 January with the arrival of a new administration in this former Netherlands colony.

Last night, the government reported that according to the transition program, which will last 27 months, the government will be appointed by a national assembly and not by the military. However, the Armed Forces will occupy 14 of the 31 seats in the national assembly. Labor unions will have 11 seats, while private industry and the business sector will have the remaining 6.

These recommendations were made by a mixed commission created by Bouterse following last year's 5-week bauxite industry strike. The strike in this industry, which provides 80 percent of the country's foreign exchange income, affected the country's economy.

Democratic reforms are one of the conditions that the Netherlands has set for reestablishing the annual $100-million development aid program that was suspended following the execution in December 1982 of 15 prominent Surinamese.

The current administration is headed by Prime Minister Wim Udenhout and includes leaders from the military, labor, and business sectors. It was appointed by Bouterse in February following the bauxite industry strike against a tax bill, and its term concludes on 31 December. Udenhout, who formally received the recommendations from the commission on Wednesday, told newsmen that last year it became evident that Suriname could resolve its financial and economic problems only by returning to democracy. According to the recommendations accepted by the government, the new assembly will prepare a new constitution as well as definite democratic structures.